

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

NUMBER 124.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1881.

VOLUME 5.

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CASH IN ADVANCE.
CASH IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Two lines close matter, or its equivalent in space,
constitute a square.

1 Square 1 day.	10
do do 1 week.	60
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do do 1 month.	180
do do 2 months.	320
do do 3 months.	450
do do 4 months.	550
do do 5 months.	650
do do 6 months.	750
do do 7 months.	850
do do 8 months.	950
do do 9 months.	1050
do do 1 year.	1200
do do 2 years.	2200
do do 3 years.	3200
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Wednesday evening of each week.

BENNETT, CASSIDAY & GIBBS,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office, Lappin's
Block, Janesville, Wis., will furnish Abstracts of title
and issue Money.

EDWARD RUGER,
City Engineer and County Surveyor, will attend to
engineering, surveying, platting, drawing and convey-
ancing. Office in County Building, with Clerk of the
Board.

NEW YORK CASH STORE,
M. C. Smith, Wholesale and Retail dealer in Dry Goods,
Crockery, Sugar, Lamps, Boots and Shoes, Linen and
Caps, Muslin, Ribbons, Corsets, and every kind of
merchandise at the very lowest cash prices.

W. ROBINSON,
Architect. Designs and plans for both public and private
buildings, together with detail drawings, specifications,
builders' contracts, estimates, etc. Janesville, Wis.
Office in Lappin's block.

J. M. MAY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Also continues to
secure claims from the United States government.
Special attention paid to rejected claims and exten-
sions; also to patent litigation. Amongst the most
valuable patents issued during the last few months
are, Bagley's Portable Grain Mill, Gilmore & May's
Rock Drill, Stone Dressing Machine, and Quack's
Crusher, Sash & Cattle Grain Separator, and Quack's
Automatic Attenuator for Molasses and
Peanut Butter. Office in May's building, corner Main
and Milwaukee Sts., Janesville, Wis.

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINES,
CAN be seen a few hours each of the Post Office, M.
Janesville, Wis. These Machines have proved their
superiority over those heretofore offered to the public
from the following reasons: The elasticity of the seam
the complete adaptability to all thickness of fabric.
They are the easiest machines to use and least liable
to get out of order. They are so simple and complete
in their construction as not to require a practical hand
to use them. They are made in the United States.
These machines will be kept in repair on year Free
Charge.
J. F. RAYNON, Agent.

UNION IS THE MOTTO.
Price & Co's Fanning Mills

RECEIVED THIS DAY
A large supply of the celebrated
Gold Pen, Pencil and Toothpick manufactured
by W. W. Fairchild.

THE FARMERS' TESTIMONIAL

AND THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

We the undersigned, citizens of Wisconsin, do hereby certify that we have purchased boots of their own manufacture from

Messrs. Demming & Thomas

at various times, and have worn them constantly for the length of time hereinafter stated:

Name.	Address.	Class.	Time Worn.
Henry Wright,	Rock,	1st	16 months.
Michael Miso,	Rock,	2nd	2 years.
J. F. Antell,	Rock,	3rd	18 months.
Thos. Lynch,	Rock,	4th	20 "
Robt. P. Coppings,	Janesville,	5th	14 "
John Wilson,	Janesville,	6th	12 "
J. J. Doolittle,	Janesville,	7th	10 "
John Orell,	Center,	8th	12 "
G. S. Smith,	Janesville,	9th	12 "
Bernard Latta,	Janesville,	10th	12 "
John Tracy,	Center,	11th	12 "
John Henry,	Janesville,	12th	12 "
David Driffield,	Janesville,	13th	12 "
L. A. Bennett,	Center,	14th	12 "
Wm. H. Jones,	Center,	15th	12 "
Tr. Parham,	Center,	16th	12 "
James H. Cronk,	Janesville,	17th	12 "
John J. Jones,	Janesville,	18th	12 "
Clark Cooper,	Center,	19th	12 "
James H. Wilson,	Center,	20th	12 "
Thos. H. Hanson,	Waltham Co.,	21st	12 "
Harmon Baker,	Janesville,	22nd	12 "
Samuel Smith,	Fulton,	23rd	12 "
John Green,	Fulton,	24th	12 "
J. H. Cole,	Janesville,	25th	12 "
Wm. H. Jones,	Janesville,	26th	12 "
James H. Cronk,	Janesville,	27th	12 "
Geo. H. Jones,	Janesville,	28th	12 "
John J. Jones,	Janesville,	29th	12 "
Wm. H. Jones,	Janesville,	30th	12 "
John J. Jones,	Janesville,	31st	12 "
Wm. H. Jones,	Janesville,	32nd	12 "
John J. Jones,	Janesville,	33rd	12 "
Wm. H. Jones,	Janesville,	34th	12 "
John J. Jones,	Janesville,	35th	12 "
Wm. H. Jones,	Janesville,	36th	12 "
John J. Jones,	Janesville,	37th	12 "
Wm. H. Jones,	Janesville,	38th	12 "
John J. Jones,	Janesville,	39th	12 "
Wm. H. Jones,	Janesville,	40th	12 "

We are prepared to make any quantity of "the same sort" and invite a trial by others than those who carry on the quality of our work.

A General Stock of every article of

BOOTS AND SHOES

kept constantly on hand. DEMMING & THOMAS,
Janesville, Oct. 18th, 1880.

1839. ESTABLISHED 1839.

S. T. SUIT

KENTUCKY SALT RIVER

BOURBON

WHISKEY,

DISTILLERIES!

ADDRESS

S. T. SUIT,

DISTILLER,

Jefferson County, Kentucky.

THE ABOVE PURE AND CELEBRATED ARTICLE IS FOR SALE, FOR

MEDICINAL PURPOSES,

by

TALLMAN & COLLINS,

Agents by Appointment.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

GLASSWARE!

CONSISTING IN PART OF ALL SIZES AND STYLES OF

Candy Jars, Fruit Jars, Jelly Glasses,

Goblets, Egg Glasses, Preserves,

and Fruit Dishes,

and all kinds of

TABLE GLASSWARE.

A Large Assortment of all kinds of

TUMBLERS, CUT AND PRESSES!

LANTERNS, LAMPS, & C.

ALL KINDS OF BAR FIXTURES.

A NEW FINEST OF FINE GLASS

"Fruit Jars!"

that seal themselves with atmospheric pressure, requiring

no cork or wax whatever.

GOODS SOLD CHEAP.

September, 11th, 1881.

JAMES PYLE'S

SPIRITIC

SALERATUS

The most effective and

wholesome Saleratus ever

introduced.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS Everywhere.

MANUFACTORY,

345 Washington St., cor. Franklin St.,

NEW YORK.

SOLD BY

F. S. BIRD,

at Janesville, Wis.

THE MISSOURI DEMOCRAT.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1881.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED

to

Getting up Clubs.

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly!

The Democrat will continue to publish an advo-
cate and supporter of the principles of the republi-
can party. Its energies will be especially devoted to
the most efficient and successful means of the advo-
cation of western rights. The administration of
Abraham Lincoln shall receive its cordial and unflin-
ging support. The great measures of a Pacific nation
on the central route free lands for the landless;
the improvement of river navigation; reclamation
and development of the resources of the United States
will be urged with that zeal and devotion which
have won for the Democrat its present position. On all
questions it will boldly expose the right, and will
its advancement through the public good.

ITS NEWS, LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS,
shall be all that readers could desire. The Political
Editorial Department will continue to be thoroughly
informed and to give the most complete and reliable
information on all the subjects of the day. It will
be familiar with commercial affairs, and will give the
most complete and reliable information on all the
subjects of the day. It will be familiar with com-
mercial affairs, and will give the most complete and
reliable information on all the subjects of the day.

THE DEMOCRAT'S CHARACTER. This important
feature of the paper is one of its greatest strengths.
It is familiar with commercial affairs, and will give
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WATCHES JEWELRY

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

CLOCKS!

FANCY GOODS!

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

Cigar Holders, &c.

FRESH arrival of the above goods, embracing all

the

LATEST STYLES AND PATTERNS

MAY NOW BE SEEN AT THE

Jewelry Store

OF

WEBB & LEE,

Which have been selected with the

GREATEST CARE

direct from the

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,

By Themselves.

Please Call & Examine the new Styles.

WEBB & LEE,

Lappin's Block, Janesville.

W. H. TALLMAN, H. W. COLLINS

EMPIRE DRUG STORE,

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

TALLMAN & COLLINS,

SUCCESSORS TO

Holden, Kemp & Co.,

PROPRIETORS.

Holden & Kemp, 1845.

Holden, Kemp & Co., 1851.

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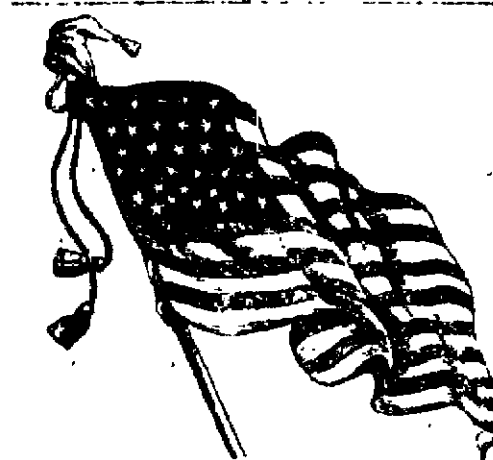
Holden, Kemp & Co., 1851.

Holden, Kemp & Co., 1851.

Holden, Kemp & Co., 1851.

Holden, Kemp & Co., 1851.

Holden, Kemp & Co., 1851.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Light from a New Quarter.

Gen. Butler is progressing. He no longer considers the negroes, who flock to his fortress, as slaves, nor as "contraband" of war, but as free men and women—made free by the rebellion of their masters. (See telegraphic despatches.) We call that sound doctrine. For a Breckinridge democrat, it is good. Let Butler try once more, and further advance in that direction will not be needed.

From Missouri.

The war news from Missouri becomes more interesting. The enemy have undoubtedly landed a column of about 16,000 men at New Madrid, and a position of them have advanced into Missouri, giving out that they intend to attack Bird's Point. The opinion now most prevalent is that they mean to advance, by the way of Iron-wood to St. Louis, and if possible, capture that city. It is reported that they have burnt several bridges on the railroad leading west from Bird's Point, which is an indication that they mean to strike higher up the Mississippi. The rebel force within fifty miles of Bird's Point is estimated at 25,000, all of which may be made available in an attack upon St. Louis. Our forces at Bird's Point and Cairo, under Gen. Fremont, is estimated at 13,000. If there are no troops at St. Louis, but the home guard, this force would appear altogether too small to protect the city. We presume the governor of Illinois will forward troops from that state with all possible despatch.

Gen. Lyon is at Springfield, Mo., and appears to be occupied in strengthening his position. The withdrawal of three months men just at this time must perplex him, as Jackson's forces are coming northward from Arkansas, in all about 7,000, and will probably soon come in contact with the federal army at Springfield.

In northeast Missouri the secession element is still at work, endeavoring to draw attention to (vert federal troops from being sent south. Gen. Pope is about forming a large camp for the reception and drilling of 30,000 volunteers, on the Missouri river, near Jefferson City. This is preparatory to the invasion of Arkansas and Texas, after the autumnal frosts.

The Argument of Property.

The assertion is frequently made that the general government in treating either a captured or fugitive slave as contraband of war, has abandoned the principle of no property in man, and recognized the southern claim of property in man. The Madison Argus, a democratic journal, says on this point:

"One phase of the question seems to be that slaves captured by our arms or escaping to the federal lines are contraband of war, and cease to be the property of their former owners. They do not necessarily become the property of their captors. They may hold them as property, or as captives, or banish them, or colonize them, or let them go free; but they cease to be the property of their former owners, because by the laws of the enemy they were held as property and used for war purposes, and they cannot claim for us for recognizing their right of property in slaves within the jurisdiction of slave laws. This is just what they say and say truly, that they are bound to do, and they cannot charge us with violating the rules of war, nor yet with inconsistency, because we do not recognize and use the same kind of property. They may feed their soldiers with rice and hominy, and we ours with wheat and beans. They might fight with rifles and we with muskets—they might use copper for bullets and we lead; but these discrepancies in the materials of war, would not relieve them from contraband laws with the party which did not chance to use the particular kind of property taken. Contraband laws are founded upon the fact, not that the captured are the property of the captors, but that the captured are the property of the captors. A slave, therefore, which is or may be used as property in the construction of fortifications or in moving or preparing army supplies, is just as lawful prey to the enemy, as a horse that is or may be used for similar purposes."

We do not suppose that the editors of the Argus intended to admit the truth of the southern claim of property in man. As a logician he must see that if the government seizes or receives and uses these slaves as property, they are liable to condemnation and sale as freely as the cargo of a vessel captured by one of our national cruisers. His humanity and justice would revolt at any such proceeding. A slave employed in our army is, under the law just passed, to be paid for his services as a man, and when there is no farther occasion for his services, discharged as any other laborer. Any other course would make our government as much greater an offender against natural rights and humanity than an individual guilty of the same crime, as a government is greater than an individual. The Argus, as we understand it, is simply applying the argument of the southern side to the parties on that side, and meeting them on their own ground. A man, in a law suit, may beat his opponent on a position chosen by that opponent, without assenting to the validity of the defence made in the case.

In compliance with a resolution of the house the secretary has sent to that body, the correspondence relative to the loss of the vessels and other property at the Navy Yard. The correspondence is printed, but is too voluminous for our paper; therefore we give a history of the affair compiled from the correspondence by the New York Times. It convicts Commodore McCauley of treachery or the utmost cowardice, and loss of mental faculties, and suggests the grave inquiry why this fatal incompetency or treachery has received no censure nor punishment from the government:

THE DESTRUCTION AT GOSPORT NAVY YARD.

In compliance with a resolution of the house of representatives, of July 16, Hon. Gideon Welles, secretary of the navy, has transmitted to that body the correspondence relative to the destruction of the navy yard at Norfolk, Va. It has been printed, and a copy lies before us. We are to find that the view taken of the loss of the public vessels and property, by the Times, at the time of its occurrence, is fully sustained by this correspondence. The transaction must remain stamped on the page of American history as the most disgraceful that ever befell our navy, and one of the most disastrous that ever happened to the government.

The blame of the affair will chiefly rest, perhaps, on Commodore McCauley, whose conduct is wholly inexplicable, but seems to be a compound of imbecility, drunkenness and treason.

The correspondence is too voluminous for entire republication, but the leading points in the history of the loss of vessels and property at the navy yard are as follows: On the 10th, and again on the 12th day of April last, Mr. Secretary Welles wrote to Commodore C. S. McCauley, commanding navy yard at Portsmouth, Va., warning him of impending danger to the property in his keeping, directing that the Merrimack (a splendid steam man of war of 50 guns) should be got ready immediately and sent out of the harbor, advising special attention to shipping and stores in the yard, and suggesting that "it might be best to order most of the shipping to sea or to other stations." Mr. Welles, in his letter of the 12th, orders the Merrimack to Philadelphia navy yard, and informs Commodore McCauley that he has sent Mr. B. F. Isherwood, engineer-in-chief to Norfolk, to expedite her sailing, and directing the commodore to have Mr. Isherwood's suggestions for that end "promptly carried out."

On the 16th of April, Commodore McCauley informed Mr. Secretary Welles that the Merrimack may "now be taken and used for temporary service." On the 18th of April Mr. Isherwood writes to Mr. Secretary Welles that he had reached Norfolk on Saturday, 15th of April, reported to Commodore McCauley on Sunday, 16th, and was directed by Commodore McCauley to proceed with his duty in preparing the Merrimack to sail. He began on Monday morning (15th) putting every available man in the yard to work, and worked day and night till Wednesday afternoon, (17th) when he called, in company with Chief Engineer Darby, on Commodore McCauley, and reported the machinery ready for steam; that forty-four firemen and coal heavers were engaged and ready to go on board, and asked him if he should fire up at once. The commodore replied, "Not that afternoon," but added that if I had steam next morning (18th) it would be time enough. Mr. Isherwood accordingly kept a regular engine-room watch, and had the fires started at daybreak. At 9 A. M. he called on Commodore McCauley, and reported the vessel "ready for service." "All the engineers, firemen and coal heavers were aboard, and the fire was up." "The only thing wanted was his order to cast loose and go." Commodore McCauley replied that he "had not yet decided to send the vessel," but would let Mr. I. know in the course of a few hours.

Mr. I. called the commodore's attention to the fact that the orders for the vessel to go were "peremptory," adding that if she waited much longer she "could not sail till next day," and at night "obstructions might be placed in the channel." The commodore replied as before, that he "would determine in the course of the day." About 2 P. M. Mr. I. again called on the commodore, when he was informed by him that he had determined to retain the vessel, and directed Mr. I. to "draw the fires." Mr. I. once more urged upon Commodore McCauley's attention, that the orders of the department were "peremptory," and expressed a conviction that the vessel "could be taken out with perfect safety." He earnestly volunteered his advice, that he attempt to make with the Merrimack, (a slop-of-war of forty guns, completely equipped for sea), in tow. Commodore McCauley replied, reiterating his previous declaration, that "he should retain the vessel."

Commodore Paulding then takes up the story. He had been ordered, on the 18th of April, to Norfolk, "to take command of all the naval forces there afloat, and do all in his power to protect and place beyond danger the vessels and property belonging to the United States." He embarked on the steamer Pawnee, at Washington, on the 19th, on the evening of the 20th reached Fortress Monroe, and took on board Col. Waldrup's Massachusetts regiment of volunteers, and at 8 P. M. the same day was at Gosport navy yard. He found there afloat the steam frigate Merrimack, 50 guns; slop-of-war Germantown, 40 guns; slop-of-war Plymouth, 30 guns; brig Dolphin, 20 guns. He also found there "three thousand pieces of ordnance of all calibers," about 300 being latest patterns of Dahlgren guns, and there "was no effectual mode of rendering these guns unserviceable." Commodore Paulding says:

"In carrying out the orders of the department, it was my intention to have placed the vessels named in the channel to protect it from further obstructions, and at my convenience take them under the guns of Fort Monroe, or send them to sea, as might be most expedient. Greatly to my regret, however, I found that these vessels had all been scuttled about two or three hours before my arrival, and were sinking so fast that they could not be saved."

Commodore Paulding thereupon took measures to burn and destroy what property he could, and left the harbor, towing away with him the man of war Cumberland, which easily passed over the obstructions placed before by the rebels. Commodore Paulding says that soon after he reached the navy yard, a flag of truce came from Gen. Talleferro, a Virginia general thereabouts, proposing to permit him (Commodore Paulding) to take out the Cumberland, if he would "stop the destruction of public property," which measure was defied.

Captain Wilkes, of the steamer Pawnee, makes an official report to Commodore Paulding of his part in the transaction, which is much the same in substance as Commodore Paulding's report to the Navy department. But it discloses a little of Commodore McCauley's conduct about these times. Mr. A. says that the property at the yard would be destroyed, all efforts were turned to sea, and mines were fixed and trains laid. At 12 o'clock in the morning all was ready, and every soul but the few that were to fire the trains were ordered to leave the yard and come on board. "The troops and marines were rapidly embarked," says Capt. Wilkes, "when it was reported

to you by the youngest son of Commodore McCauley, leaning streaming down his cheeks, that his father refused to vacate his post, [in the yard,] and declined all inducement to do so. Commander Alden was selected by you to make the endeavor to induce him to yield, and to state that it was your intention to fire the buildings, and his life must be lost. This last effort succeeded, and he was induced, with great reluctance, to remove to the Cumberland."

This ends the story of the loss as told by Isherwood, Paulding and Wilkes. On the 25th of April, Commodore McCauley, having reached Washington, makes his report of the transaction, which is published in this correspondence. The points are these: On Thursday (one day after he had refused to let the Merrimack sail) he (McCauley) heard that obstructions had been placed in the channel below the harbor. On Friday he "understood" that Virginia state troops were arriving at Portsmouth and Norfolk, in numbers, from Richmond, Petersburg and the neighborhood, and "not having the means at my disposal to get the Merrimack, Germantown and Plymouth to a place of safety, [all false, for the Merrimack was ready to sail, Wednesday 17th, as proved by Mr. Isherwood,] I determined on destroying them" [that is, sinking them, so that they might be raised again.] Having discovered about this time that the Virginians were "beginning to throw up batteries immediately in front of the yard," Commodore McCauley "sent word to Gen. Talleferro that, if they continued such a menace, he would fire upon them. Gen. Talleferro promptly replied, disclaiming all knowledge of such batteries." As no one else over saw them, it is presumed that they never existed to menace the navy-yard.

After having scuttled the ships and destroyed what other property he could, Commodore McCauley says, and when it was quite dark, "all his officers having deserted him," he determined on "retiring on board of the Cumberland, and in the morning act as circumstances might require." We have just read what difficulty Commodore Paulding had in getting him out of the navy-yard, and on to the Cumberland, at the hour of 12 o'clock in the morning. It was only then done by threatening his life, in the general work of destruction.

The name remark of Commodore McCauley in chronicle his embarkment on the Cumberland, (which he never made in the manner as he states,) will arrest the nation's attention. It is the sentence of condemnation deep and irreversible on this terrible shame and crime. "With the Cumberland," says Commodore McCauley, "I could have destroyed Norfolk and Portsmouth; and had batteries open upon the ship, these cities would have been at my mercy."

The First Regiment.

The following extracts from a letter written by Col. Starkweather to his wife, and published in the Wisconsin, will give a good idea of the whereabouts and present duties of the first regiment of Wisconsin volunteers:

CONRAD'S FERRY, Md., July 27.

Last Thursday I received orders to break up camp and move down on this side of the Potomac, to take command of the troops thereon, and to guard the canal locks, dams, culverts, etc., and to prevent all communication with Virginia.

We are now guarding some twenty miles up and down. Companies B and I are stationed at Monocacy Aqueduct, companies C, D and H at Conrad's Ferry, E and F, with two Maryland companies, at Edward's Ferry. Mr. headquarters are two miles back from Conrad's Ferry, on the road to Poolesville, in the rear of companies C, D and H, having with me companies A, K and L—four from which I place a strong picket in my rear, two miles and a half from Poolesville, a very strong and despicable hole. My position is a strong one and can be held against 3,000 troops, unless they are assisted with artillery at long range, to shell us. I think, however, this is impossible for them to do, as we are so well guarded by pickets in all directions. This is a very honorable and responsible position for the regiment. I am also assisted by two companies from New Hampshire, stationed at Point of Rocks.

Our pickets are stationed along the river bank and canal in a path, within hailing distance of each other. They are continually skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry, and in a skirmish yesterday in which companies G and H were engaged, three of the cavalry were dismounted and two of their horses killed. In another skirmish to-day, one of the enemy's horses was killed. No casualties have occurred on our side, although a bullet came within three feet of Major Linn. The balance of our time will undoubtedly be served out here, but we shall be mustered out in Milwaukee. We have arrested several secession characters, and found several uniforms. We have released prisoners, under instructions, on their taking the oath of allegiance.

The regiment is in good spirits—very little sickness. I expect poor Graham will die. It is hard to lose such a true and noble hearted young man, but it is in a good cause.

This is a strong secession country, and we cannot trust any one but ourselves.

July 29th.

At a reconnaissance yesterday, made by me in person, at Edward's Ferry, where I have two Maryland companies, besides two of my own, one of my secession horses was shot in the shoulder, which will lay him up for a few days. It occurred in a skirmish between our pickets. Having my glass with me I discerned the party who fired the shot, and hearing a gun of one of my pickets, I obtained a good shot for the same on a secessionist by my glass, I shot across the river some 500 yards, and killed the rebel who shot the horse. I have had my shot, you see!

We were paid off yesterday for part of a month—15th of May to 1st of June. Money very acceptable indeed to the boys, for tobacco and little luxuries—a few only of which they have had lately.

AN OLD SOLDIER.—Among those who fell was an old man whose head was white with age, and whose story is a romance of war. He had been thirty years in the regular service as a private soldier. He had followed the Indians through the everglades of Florida, bivouacked upon the side of the mountains, chased the Canachee and Cherokee through New Mexico, stood before the fire of Buena Vista, charged upon the heights of Chapultepec, and followed the victorious flag of his country along the plaza of Mexico and into the halls of the Montezumas. His arms were covered with chevrons, six blue stripes, indicating six consecutive enlistments, and two red battle stripes, typifying Florida and Mexico, and with these simple insignia he felt prouder than ever of his white plumed Mural at the head of his bandy cavalry. He felt in the heat of the battle with the shouts of his comrades ringing in his ears.—Philadelphia Press.

The father-in-law of a well known politician was speaking of the future prospects of his son, who was defeated as a candidate for an important position. "Oh, he will not suffer, sir," said *patron*, "his country will take care of him, sir." Just then a fat old gentleman, face all over leather, growled out: "If his country don't the town will have to."

Gen. Congreve, (of rocket memory) has died in India.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.

All quiet to-day. Gen. Wool will assume command at Fort Monroe next week. Isaac Newton, of Pa., is appointed chief of the agricultural bureau of the patent office.

NEW YORK, August 1.

The bark Golden State arrived reports that July 31st, when off Cape Hatteras, bearing west by south 35 miles, she was boarded by an officer from U. S. steamer Union, who informed him of the existing blockade; also that they fell in with, on the 29th, the brig B. F. Martin, of Boston, with a prize crew on board, and run her ashore 20 miles north of Cape Hatteras and burned her.

Austin T. Smith, late navy agent of San Francisco, was arrested for treasonable conduct, and confined in Fort Lafayette.

Special to Tribune.—It is rumored that the river is blockaded by rebel batteries at Mathias Point and Aquia Creek. The master of one of the transports says he is afraid to attempt to come up.

WASHINGTON, August 3.

A flag of truce arrived here last night from the enemy's camp, but the purport is unknown.

The Prince Napoleon was formally presented to the president, this morning, by Senator Seward. A grand state dinner will be given at the executive mansion at six o'clock this afternoon. Members of the cabinet and diplomatic corps will be present.

Gen. Butler arrived to-day from Fortress Monroe on a short visit of business to headquarters.

Arrangements have been made by which the remains of Col. Cameron will be recovered.

Measures will at once be taken to prevent the transmission of letters from here to the south.

WASHINGTON, August 3.

House.—Bill authorizing the president to discharge any military officers for incapacity, &c., was laid on the table.

House then took up the senate resolution providing for joint committees of both houses to wait on the president and request him to set apart a day of public humiliation, fasting, prayer and supplication for the success of our armies and restoration of peace.

Mr. Stevens, from committee on ways and means, reported back the senate amendments to the bill making appropriations for enrollment and organizing volunteers, &c., with an amendment thereto appropriating \$20,000,000.

Mr. Bingham, from judiciary, reported back the senate bill to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes, with an amendment in substance, that whenever during the present insurrection, any person held to service or labor shall be employed in military or naval service, entrenchments, &c., the person to whom such service or labor is due shall forfeit his claim to the same.

Mr. Holman moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived by 47 against 26.

The house concurred in the senate's amendment to the house resolution fixing Tuesday next for the adjournment of congress.

The consideration of the confiscation bill was then resumed, and the question stood on agreeing to the amendment reported by Mr. Bingham. The bill was then passed—60 to 46.

The speaker laid before the house a message from the President in answer to a resolution adopted yesterday, enclosing a dispatch received at the United States military office, August 1st, from Hon. Alfred I. D. S., dated at Richmond, saying that he was a prisoner there.

Mr. Conklin introduced a resolution requesting inquiry into the charges made against James E. Harvey, and read a letter from him dated Lisbon, July 14th, denying the charges. Resolution adopted.

House adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Kennedy offered the following resolution from the Maryland legislature:

Whereas, Ross Winans, while in the discharge of his official duty, was arbitrarily and illegally arrested on the highway by force of arms by the federal government, and sundry other citizens of Maryland were seized by the same despotic authority, in violation of all their personal rights as citizens of Maryland; and

Whereas, Unconstitutional and arbitrary acts of government are not confined to Maryland, the property of no man is safe, the sanctity of no dwelling is respected, and sacredness of private correspondence no longer exists; and

Whereas, The house of delegates does not wish history to record the overthrow of all public rights without a record of their indignant protest of resentment against such acts of presidential tyranny and usurpation and outrage by the federal government.

After a long discussion as to whether the resolution should be received, it was finally ordered to be printed.

Mr. King offered a resolution that the secretary of war be recommended to pay the volunteers monthly whenever practicable. Agreed to.

The resolution fixing the time of adjournment was taken up.

Mr. Collamer moved to fix the time as Tuesday, Aug. 6th, 12 M. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the bill to increase the engineer corps was taken up and passed.

Mr. Morrill moved to take up the bill supplementary to the act to protect the commerce of the United States. Agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. Trumbull reported from the judiciary committee a bill relating to the judiciary districts of Missouri and Kentucky, with a motion to postpone it until next December.

This led to a long discussion in regard to the loyalty of Judge Monroe, of Kentucky, in which Messrs. Lane, of Indiana, Powell, Baker, Breckinridge, McDougal and others participated.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, August 4, 1861.

Correspondence will be published to-morrow between Wm. Pope and the president of the North Missouri Railroad in reference to the late proclamation. Gen. Pope shows the absolute necessity of issuing it.

Two Iowa regiments are expected to-morrow.

General Fremont reached here at 4 P. M., and was saluted at the arsenal.

Springfield advices to the 30th and 31st, indicate an advance of the rebel force to within thirty miles; one letter says seven. At Gen. Lyon's camp, Tuesday night, a spy was shot by the picket guards, causing alarm. The whole army turned out. Reinforcements are urgently needed.

The rebels at Edinburg, northern Missouri, are getting into trouble, and troops are already ordered there.

Jefferson Barracks are being prepared to accommodate ten thousand recruits.

Thermometer 103° at noon.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 3.

A reliable gentleman, just arrived, says that seven boats left Memphis last night, conveying troops to New Madrid and that not less than 25,000 Tennessee troops have been landed in Missouri.

The Evening News learns from a well informed citizen from southwest Missouri, who possesses peculiar facilities for acquiring knowledge of plans of the secessionists of that region, that their real object is not to attack Cairo or Bird's Point, but make a desperate attempt to secure possession of St. Louis. There is a strong rebel force under Pillow, at New Madrid, Mo. Another at Peabodias, Ark., believed to be now under command of McCulloch. Another in Mississippi Co., Mo., under Jeff. Thompson. The plan is to keep up a constant threat to attack Cairo and Bird's Point, as to keep the federal troops there employed; to menace Gen. Lyon in the southwest by threats of an attack from Price and Iains, while the forces at New Madrid and Peabodias will effect a junction at Pilot Knob, and from there march on St. Louis, take it, re-occupy Gen. Jackson, and with this city as a basis of operations west Missouri from the Union.

St. Louis, August 3—10 P. M.

The troops that arrived here yesterday from St. Louis disembarked and went into camp to-day at Bird's Point.

General Fremont leaves to-night for St. Louis.

Jeff. Thompson last night burned the bridges on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad. It is rumored, but not credited, that he is advancing by that road, and will attack Bird's Point to-morrow.

Gen. Pillow is still at New Madrid, and instead of moving on Bird's Point will more likely give us a wide berth, join Thompson, and march on Ironton.

All quiet here. Weather very warm.—Thermometer 100° in the shade.

CAIRO, August 3.

Gen. Fremont has been busily engaged all day in arranging military matters here. He left for St. Louis at 8 P. M., on the City of Alton.

Notwithstanding the intense heat, the health at this camp is good. The brigade has had less patients within the past week than at any time since the arrival of troops at Cairo.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.

The bearer of the flag of truce which left Washington on Thursday with a communication from the secretary of war to receive the body of Col. James Cameron, returned unsuccessful, in consequence of the letter being addressed, "To whom it may concern," instead of a particular officer. When this objection is removed, no doubt the body will be recovered.

The members of congress have been paid their last month's salary, with \$50 in gold and \$250 in treasury notes. The employees of the government will hereafter be paid in this description of paper.

It is understood the recent flag of truce sent here from Gen. Johnston was relative to a report which reached the confederates that we had taken some prisoners.

The steamer Yankee arrived at the navy yard some days since. She went to the enemy's battery, eight miles below Aquia Creek, and threw shell into their works.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 1.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Rockville, Parke county, on yesterday. Speeches were made by Gov. Morton, R. J. Ryan of this city, and D. E. Williams of Greencastle.

John G. Davis, ex member of congress, and a few of his followers, have been attempting to get up secession demonstrations in Parke and adjoining counties, but the meeting yesterday proves conclusively that the seventh district is all right on the Union question.

FARTHER POINT, Aug. 4.

The steamer Anglo Saxon arrived here to-day. She brings \$31,000 in specie. A meeting on American affairs had been held in London, and to present a testimonial to Rev. Dr. Cheever.

Markets.—London breadstuffs dull. Sugar tending downwards. Coffee firmer.—American stocks dull and easier. Sales of Illinois Central shares at 36 1/2 discount; Erie shares 22 1/2. Manchester discounts favorable, and prices advancing.

SANDY HOOK, Md., Aug. 3.

We learn from rebel scouts that they have but four regiments at Leesburg, but have bodies of troops north of there and east of the Alleghenies. At our camps all are in good health, and good order is universal. Weather very hot.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 4.

The 1st U. S. volunteers artillery regiment, Col. Rush, march to-morrow. Twelve regiments Pennsylvania reserves leave for Washington on Tuesday.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, August 3.

It appears from a letter in the New Orleans Delta that Gen. Scott could, on the day he took possession of Alexandria, easily have pushed on and captured Richmond; but his fault of excessive prudence was counterbalanced by his caution in attacking Beauregard in his chosen position.

Gen. McClellan of Pennsylvania will be assigned to the command of the troops, al-though some thousand strong, between Georgetown and Point of Rocks.

Proposals for five million pairs of shoes at from \$1.85 to \$2.20 per pair have been opened by the government.

Two hundred and sixty recruits for the 3d infantry arrived to-day.

The flag of truce dispatches did not relate to prisoners, or the wounded or killed, but had reference to an entirely new and important question.

A New York lieutenant colonel was sent to his quarters for being out without a pass, last evening, by an officer of the provost marshal's force.

Gen. Beauregard forbids officers or soldiers to drink spirits under any circumstances.

It is believed that Gen. McClellan is already planning an offensive movement.—Every day we receive fresh evidence of the dread which the rebels have of Gen. McClellan. Gen. Beauregard's officers, and Senator Breckinridge, are known to have expressed the highest opinion of his military genius.

Prince Napoleon and suit arrived here to-day. He is stopping at the French Minister's. After being presented to President Lincoln, he visited Secretary Seward, the French Minister and others.

Our troops occupy a farm adjoining Mt. Vernon. They are thus within a short distance of White House point, where there is a small rebel force.

Minister Harvey's letter read in the house, is but one of several to the same effect. All his dispatches to and from Charleston went through the hands of Secretary Seward and Cameron, who he intimates, should therefore be held responsible.

Col. Darius N. Couch of the Massachusetts seventh was nominated for brigadier general of volunteers to-day.

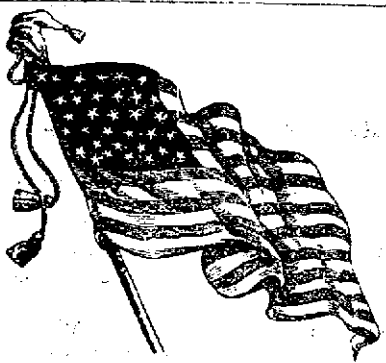
The Pennsylvania troops have been brigaded under Gen. McClellan, whose headquarters are at the Chain Bridge.

Gen. McClellan and Gen. Scott, with the cabinet and Lord Lyons, were of the dinner party to Prince Napoleon at the White House this afternoon.

LATEST, 11 P. M.—There is no harm in stating now that the flag of truce covered a communication of inquiry as to whether we had hung two rebel prisoners, as was reported, and a threat of retaliation in case we had done so.

The officers in volunteer regiments continue to resign—some of them perforce, and many who can well be spared. There is little doubt that in most cases there will be an improvement.

Gen. Butler and wife are here.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Light from a New Quarter.

Gen. Butler is progressing. He no longer considers the negroes, who flock to his fortress, as slaves, nor as "contraband" of war, but as free men and women—made free by the rebellion of their masters. (See telegraphic despatches.) We call that sound doctrine. For a Breckinridge democracy, it is good. Let Butler try once more, and further advance in that direction will not be needed.

From Missouri.

The war news from Missouri becomes more interesting. The enemy have undoubtedly landed a column of about 15,000 men at New Madrid, and a portion of them have advanced into Missouri, giving out that they intend to attack Bird's Point. The opinion now most prevalent is that they mean to advance, by the way of Ironton to St. Louis, and if possible, capture that city. It is reported that they have burnt several bridges on the railroad leading west from Bird's Point, which is an indication that they mean to strike higher up the Mississippi. The rebel force within fifty miles of Bird's Point is estimated at 25,000, all of which may be made available in an attack upon St. Louis. Our force at Bird's Point and Cairo, under Gen. Fremont, is estimated at 13,000. If there are no troops at St. Louis, but the home guard, this force would appear altogether too small to protect the city. We presume the governor of Illinois will forward troops from that state with all possible despatch.

Gen. Lyon is at Springfield, Mo., and appears to be occupied in strengthening his position. The withdrawal of three months' men just at this time most perplex him, as Jackson's forces are coming northward from Arkansas, in all about 7,000, and will probably soon come in contact with the federal army at Springfield.

In northeast Missouri the secession element is still at work, endeavoring to draw attention to divert federal troops from being sent south. Gen. Pope is about forming a large camp for the reception and drilling of 30,000 volunteers, on the Missouri river, near Jefferson City. This is preparatory to the invasion of Arkansas and Texas, after the autumn frosts.

The Argument of Property.

The assertion is frequently made that the general government in treating either a captured or fugitive slave as contraband of war, has abandoned the principle of no property in man, and recognized the southern claim of property in man. The Madison Argus, a democratic journal, says on this point:

"One phase of the question seems to be that slaves captured by our arms or escaping to the federal lines are contraband of war, and cease to be the property of their former owners. They do not necessarily become the property of their captors. They may hold them as property, or as captives, or banish them, or colonize them, or let them go free; but they cease to be the property of their former owners, because by the laws of the enemy they were held as property and used for war purposes, and they cannot complain of us for recognizing their right of property in slaves within the jurisdiction of slave laws. This is just what they say and say truly, that we are bound to do, and they cannot charge us with violating the rules of war, nor yet with inconsistency, because we do not recognize and use the same kind of property. They may feed their soldiers with rice and hominy, and we ours with wheat and beans. They might fight with rifles and we with muskets—they might use copper for bullets and we lead; but these discrepancies in the materials of war, would not relieve them from contraband laws with the party which did not chance to use the particular kind of property taken. Contraband laws are enacted upon the fact, not that the cotton used in the particular kind of property captured, but that the slaves were taken. A slave, therefore, which is or may be used as property in the construction of fortifications or in moving or preparing army supplies, is just as lawful prey to the enemy, as a horse that is or may be used for similar purposes."

We do not suppose that the editors of the Argus intended to admit the truth of the southern claim of property in man. As a logician he must see that if the government seizes or receives and uses these slaves as property, they are liable to condemnation and sale as freely as the cargo of a vessel captured by one of our national cruisers. His humanity and justice would revolt at any such proceeding. A slave employed in our army is, under the law just passed, to be paid for his services as a man, and when there is no farther occasion for his services, discharged as any other laborer. Any other course would make our government as much greater an offender against natural rights and humanity than an individual guilty of the same crime, as a government is greater than an individual. The Argus, as we understand it, is simply applying the argument of the southern side to the parties on that side, and meeting them on their own ground. A man, in a law suit, may beat his opponent on a position chosen by that opponent, without assenting to the validity of the defence made in the case.

Official Report on the Gosport Navy Yard Disaster.

In compliance with a resolution of the house the secretary has sent to that body, the correspondence relative to the loss of the vessels and other property at the Navy Yard. The correspondence is printed, but is too voluminous for our paper; therefore we give a history of the affair compiled from the correspondence by the New York Times. It convicts Commodore McCauley of treachery or the utmost cowardice; and loss of mental faculties, and suggests the grave inquiry why this fatal incompetency or treachery has received no censure nor punishment from the government:

THE DESTRUCTION AT GOSPORT NAVY YARD. In compliance with a resolution of the house of representatives, of July 16, Hon. Gideon Welles, secretary of the navy, has transmitted to that body the correspondence relative to the destruction of the navy yard at Norfolk, Va. It has been printed, and a copy lies before us. We are to find that the view taken of the loss of the public vessels and property, by the Times, at the time of its occurrence, is fully sustained by this correspondence. The association remains stamped on the page of American history as the most disgraceful that ever befel our navy, and one of the most disastrous that ever happened to the government. The blame of the affair will chiefly rest, perhaps, on Commodore McCauley, whose conduct is wholly inexplicable, but seems to be a compound of imbecility, drunkenness and treason.

The correspondence is too voluminous for entire recitation, but the leading points in the history of the loss of ships and property at the navy yard are as follows: On the 10th, and again on the 12th day of April last, Mr. Secretary Welles wrote to Commodore C. S. McCauley, commanding navy yard at Portsmouth, Va., warning him of impending danger to the property in his keeping, directing that the Merrimack (a splendid steam man of war of guns) should be got ready immediately, and sent out of the harbor, advising special attention to shipping stores in the yard, and suggesting that "it might be best to order most of the shipping to sea or to other stations." Mr. Welles, in his letter of the 12th, orders the Merrimack to Philadelphia navy yard, and informs Commodore McCauley that he has sent Mr. B. F. Isherwood, engineer-in-chief to Norfolk, to expedite her sailing, and directing the commodore to have Mr. Isherwood's suggestions for that end "promptly carried out."

On the 16th of April, Commodore McCauley informed Mr. Secretary Welles that the Merrimack may "now be taken and used for temporary service." On the 18th of April Mr. Isherwood writes to Mr. Secretary Welles that he had reached Norfolk on Saturday, 13th of April—reported to Commodore McCauley on Sunday, 14th—was directed by Commodore McCauley to proceed with his duty in preparing the Merrimack to sail. He began on Monday morning (15th) putting every available man in the yard to work, and worked day and night till Wednesday afternoon, (17th) when he called, in company with Chief Engineer Darby, on Commodore McCauley, and reported the machinery ready for steam; that forty-four firemen and coal heavers were engaged and ready to go on board, and asked him if he should fire up at once. The commodore replied, "Not that afternoon," but added that if I had steam on next morning (18th) it would be time enough." Mr. Isherwood, however, kept a regular engine-room watch, and the fire started at daybreak. At 9 a. m. he called on Commodore McCauley, and reported the vessel "ready for service." "All the engineers, firemen and coal heavers were aboard, and the fire was up." "The only thing wanted was his order to cast loose and go." Commodore McCauley replied that he "had not yet decided to send the vessel," but would let Mr. I. know in the course of a few hours." Mr. I. called the commodore's attention to the fact that the orders for the vessel to go were "peremptory," adding that "if he waited much longer she could not sail till next day," and at night "obstructions might be placed in the channel." The commodore replied as before, that he "would determine in the course of the day." About 2 p. m. Mr. I. again called on the commodore, when he was informed by him that he had determined to retain the vessel, and directed Mr. I. to "draw the fires." Mr. I. once more urged upon Commodore McCauley's attention, that the orders of the department were "peremptory," and expressed a conviction that the vessel would be taken out with perfect safety, "earnestly volunteering his advice that the attempt should be made with the Merrimack, (a sloop-of-war of forty guns, completely equipped for sea), in tow." Commodore McCauley replied, reiterating his previous declaration, that "he should retain the vessel."

Commodore Paulding here takes up the story. He had been ordered, on the 18th of April, to Norfolk, "to take command of all the naval forces then afloat, and do all the power to protect and place beyond danger the property of the navy." On the 19th, on the evening of the 20th, reached Fortress Monroe, and took on board Col. Waldrup's Massachusetts regiment of volunteers, and at 8 p. m. the same day was at Gosport navy yard. He found there afloat the steam frigate Merrimack, 50 guns; sloop-of-war Germantown, 40 guns; sloop Plymouth, 30 guns; brig Dolphin, 20 guns. He found there "three thousand pieces of ordnance of all calibers," about 300 being the latest patterns of Dahlgren guns, and there "was no effectual mode of securing these guns unserviceable." Commodore Paulding says:

"In carrying out the orders of the department, it was my intention to have placed the vessels named in the channel to protect it from further obstructions, and at my convenience take them under the guns of Fort Monroe, or send them to sea, as might be most expedient. Greatly to my regret, however, I found that these vessels had all been scuttled about two or three hours before my arrival, and were sinking so fast that they could not be saved."

Commodore Paulding thereupon took measures to destroy what property he could, and left the harbor, towing away with him the man-of-war Congress, which easily passed over the obstructions placed below by the rebels. Commodore Paulding says that soon after he reached the navy yard, a flag of truce came from Gen. Taliaferro, a Virginia general thereabouts, proposing to permit him (Commodore Paulding) to take out the Cumberland, if he would stop the destruction of public property, which measure was defied.

Captain Wilkes, of the steamer Pawnee, makes an official report to Commodore Paulding of his part in the transaction, which is much the same in substance as Commodore Paulding's report to the Navy department. But it develops a little of Commodore McCauley's conduct about these times. At 11 a. m. was found that the vessels were sinking, and that the property at the navy yard was destroyed, all efforts were turned to save the men, and the trains laid. At 13 o'clock the men were fixed, and every soul but a few that were to fire the trains were ordered to leave the yard and come on board. "The troops and marines were rapidly embarked," says Capt. Wilkes, "when it was reported

to you by the youngest son of Commodore McCauley, tears streaming down his cheeks, that his father refused to vacate his post, [in the yard], and declined all inducement to do so. Commander Alden was selected by you to make the endeavor to induce him to yield, and to state that it was your intention to fire the buildings, and his life must be lost. This last effort succeeded, and he was induced, with great reluctance, to remove to the Cumberland."

This ends the story of the loss as told by Isherwood, Paulding and Wilkes. On the 25th of April, Commodore McCauley, having reached Washington, makes his report of the transaction, which is published in this correspondence. The points are these: On Thursday (one day after he had refused to let the Merrimack sail) he (McCauley) heard that obstructions had been placed in the channel below the harbor. On Friday he "understood" that "the rebels were arriving at Portsmouth and Norfolk, in numbers, from Richmond, Petersburg and the neighborhood, and "not having the means at my disposal to get the Merrimack, Germantown and Plymouth to a place of safety," [all false, for the Merrimack was ready to sail, Wednesday 17th, as proved by Mr. Isherwood's "I determined on destroying them" [that is, sinking them, so that they might be raised again]. Having discovered about this time that the Virginians were "beginning to throw up batteries immediately in front of the yard," Commodore McCauley "sent word to Gen. Taliaferro that, if they continued such a menace, he would fire upon them. Gen. Taliaferro promptly replied, disclaiming all knowledge of such batteries." As no one else saw them, it is presumed that they were "fired" to induce the navy-yard.

After having scuttled the ships and destroyed what other property he could, Commodore McCauley says, and when it was dark, "all his officers having deserted him," he determined on "retiring on board of the Cumberland, and in the morning set as circumstances might require." We have just read what difficulty Commodore Paulding had in getting him out of the navy-yard and on to the Cumberland, at the hour of 1 o'clock in the morning. It was only then done by threatening his life, in the general work of destruction.

The names remark of Commodore McCauley in chronicling his embarkment on the Cumberland, (which he never made in the manner as he states), will arrest the nation's attention. It is the sentence of condemnation deep and irreversible on the terrible shame and crime: "With the Cumberland," says Commodore McCauley, "I could have destroyed Norfolk and Portsmouth, and had batteries opened upon the ship, these cities would have been at my mercy."

The First Regiment.

The following extracts from a letter written by Col. Starkweather to his wife, and published in the Wisconsin, will give a good idea of the whereabouts and present duties of the first regiment of Wisconsin volunteers:

CONRAD'S FERRY, Md., July 27. Last Thursday I received orders to break up camp and move down on this side of the Potomac, to take command of the troops thereon, and to guard the canal locks, dams, culverts, etc., and to prevent all communication with Virginia.

We are now guarding some twenty miles up and down the Potomac. Our companies B and I are stationed at Monocacy Agency, companies C, G and H at Conrad's Ferry, E and F, with two Maryland companies, at Edwards Ferry. My headquarters are two miles back from Conrad's Ferry, on the road to Poolsville, in the rear of companies C, G and H, having with me companies A, K and L, from which I place a strong picket in my rear, two miles and a half from Poolsville, a very strong and despicable body. My position is a strong one and can be held against 3,000 troops, unless they are assisted with artillery and two or three batteries. I think, however, this is impossible for them to do, as we are so well guarded by pickets in all directions. This is a very honorable and responsible position for the regiment. I am also assisted by two companies from New Hampshire, stationed at Point of Rocks.

Our pickets are stationed along the river bank and canal in a path, within hailing distance of each other. They are continually skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry, and in a skirmish yesterday in which companies G and H were engaged, three of the enemy's horses were killed, and one of our men killed. In another skirmish to-day, one of the enemy's horses was killed, and a bullet came within three feet of Major Linn. The balance of our time will undoubtedly be served out here, but we shall be mustered out in Milwaukee. We have arrested several secession characters, and found several uniforms. We have released prisoners, under instructions on their taking the oath of allegiance.

The regiment is in good spirits—very little sickness. I am a poor fellow, but I die. It is hard to lose such true and noble hearted young men, but it is in a good cause.

This is a strong secession country, and we cannot trust any one but ourselves.

July 29th. At a reconnaissance yesterday, made by me in person, at Edwards Ferry, where I have two Maryland companies, besides two of my own, one of my secession horses was shot in the shoulder, which will lay him up for a few days. It occurred in a skirmish with me I discerned the party fired the shot, and borrowing a gun of one of my mounted scouts I obtained a good rest for the same on a stone—sighted by my glass, I shot across the river, some 500 yards, and killed the rebel who shot the horse. I have had my shot, you see!

We were paid off yesterday for part of a month—15th of May to 1st of June. Money very acceptable indeed to the boys, for tobacco and little luxuries—a few only of which they have had lately.

AN OLD SOLDIER.—Among those who fell was an old man whose head was white with age, and whose story is a romance of war. He had been thirty years in the regular service as a private soldier. He had followed the Indians through the everglades of Florida, bivouacked upon the side of the mountains, and the Camanche and Cherokee through the South, stood before the fire of Buena Vista, charged on the heights of Chapultepec, and followed the victorious flag of his country along the plaza of Mexico and into the halls of the Montezumas. His arms were covered with chevrons, six blue stripes, indicating six consecutive enlistments, and two red battle stripes, typifying Florida and Mexico, and these simple insignia he felt prouder than the head of his plumed Mural at the head of his gaudy cavalry. He fell in the heat of the battle with the shouts of his comrades ringing in his ears.—Philadelphia Press.

The father-law of a well known politician was speaking of the untimely prospects of his son, who was defeated as a candidate for an important position. "Oh, he will not suffer, sir," said pater. "His country will take care of him, sir." Just then a fat old gentleman, face all over leather, growled out: "If his country don't the town will have to."

Gen. Congress, (of rocket memory) has died in India.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3. All quiet to-day. Gen. Wool will assume command at Fort Monroe next week. Isaac Newton, of Pa., is appointed chief of the agricultural bureau of the patent office.

NEW YORK, August 1. The bark Golden State arrived reports that July 31st, when off Cape Hatteras, bearing west by south 35 miles, she was boarded by an officer from U. S. steamer Union, who informed him of the existing blockade; also that they fell in with, on the 29th, the brig B. F. Martin, of Boston, with a prize crew on board, and run her ashore 20 miles north of Cape Hatteras and burned her.

Austin T. Smith, late navy agent of San Francisco, was arrested for treasonable conduct, and confined in Fort Lafayette.

Special to Tribune.—It is rumored that the river is blockaded by rebel batteries at Mathias Point and Aquia Creek. The master of one of the transports says he is afraid to attempt to come up.

WASHINGTON, August 3. A flag of truce arrived here last night from the enemy's camp, but the purport is unknown.

The Prince Napoleon was formally presented to the president, this morning, by Senator Seward. A grand state dinner will be given at the executive mansion at six o'clock this evening. Members of the cabinet and diplomatic corps will be present.

Gen. Butler arrived to-day from Fortress Monroe on a short visit of business to headquarters. Arrangements have been made by which the remains of Col. Cameron will be recovered.

Measures will at once be taken to prevent the transmission of letters from here to the south.

WASHINGTON, August 3. House.—Bill authorizing the president to discharge any military officers for incapacity, &c., was laid on the table.

House then took up the senate resolution providing for joint committees of both houses to wait on the president and request him to set apart a day of public humiliation, fasting, prayer and supplication for the success of our armies and restoration of peace.

Mr. Stevens, from committee on ways and means, reported back the senate amendments to the bill making appropriations for enrollment and organizing volunteers, &c., with an amendment thereto appropriating \$20,000,000.

Mr. Bingham, from judiciary, reported back the senate bill to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes, with an amendment in substance, that whenever during the present insurrection, any person held in military or naval service, entrenchments, &c., the person to whom such service or labor is due shall forfeit his claim to the same.

Mr. Holman moved to lay the bill on the table. Negativated by 47 against 26. The house concurred in the senate's amendment to the house resolution fixing Tuesday next for the adjournment of congress.

The consideration of the confiscation bill was then resumed, and the question stood by Mr. Bingham. The bill was then passed—60 to 48.

The speaker laid before the house a message from the President in answer to a resolution adopted yesterday, enclosing a dispatch received at the United States military office, August 1st, from Hon. Alfred Ely, dated at Richmond, saying that he was a prisoner there.

Mr. Conklin introduced a resolution requesting inquiry into the charges made against James E. Harvey, and read a letter from the Hon. Charles L. Latham, July 14th, denying the charges. Resolution adopted.

House adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Kennedy offered the following resolution from the Maryland legislature: Whereas, Ross Winans, while in the discharge of his official duty, was arbitrarily and illegally arrested on the highway by force of arms by the federal government, and sundry other citizens of Maryland were seized by the same despotic authority, in violation of all their personal rights as citizens of Maryland; and

Whereas, the constitutional and arbitrary acts of government are not confined to Maryland, the property of no man is safe, the sanctity of no dwelling is respected, and sacredness of private correspondence no longer exists; and

Whereas, the house of delegates does not wish history to record the overthrow of all public rights without a record of their indignant protest of resentments against such acts of presidential tyranny and usurpation and outrage by the federal government.

After a long discussion as to whether the resolution should be received, it was finally ordered to be printed.

Mr. King offered a resolution that the secretary of war be recommended to pay the volunteers monthly whenever practicable. Agreed to.

The resolution fixing the time of adjournment was taken up.

Mr. Collamer moved to fix the time as Tuesday, Aug. 6th, 12 M. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the bill to incorporate the engineer corps was taken up and passed.

Mr. Morrill moved to take up the bill supplementary to the act to protect the commerce of the United States. Agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. Trumbull reported from the judiciary committee a bill relating to the judiciary districts of Missouri and Kentucky, with a motion to postpone it until next December.

This led to a long discussion in regard to the loyalty of Judge Monroe, of Kentucky, in which Messrs. Lane of Indiana, Powell, Baker, Breckinridge, McDougal and others participated.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, August 4, 1861. Correspondence will be published to-morrow between Gen. Pope and the president of the North Missouri Railroad, and reference to the late proclamation. Gen. Pope shows the absolute necessity of issuing it.

Two Iowa regiments are expected to-morrow.

General Fremont reached here at 4 p. m., and was saluted at the arsenal.

Springfield advices, to the 30th and 31st, indicate an advance of the rebel force to within thirty miles; one letter says seven.

Gen. Lyon's camp, Tuesday night, a spy shot by the picket guards, causing alarm. The whole army turned out. Reinforcements are urgently needed.

The rebels at Edina, northern Missouri, are getting troublesome, and troops are already ordered there.

Jefferson Barracks are being prepared to accommodate ten thousand recruits.

Thermometer 103° at noon.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 3. A reliable gentleman, just arrived, says that seven boats left Memphis last night, conveying troops to New Madrid and that not less than 25,000 Tennessee troops have been landed in Missouri.

St. Louis, Aug. 3. The Evening News learns from a well informed citizen from southwest Missouri, who possesses peculiar facilities for acquiring knowledge of plans of the secessionists of that region, that their real object is not to attack Cairo or Bird's Point, but make a desperate attempt to secure possession of St. Louis. There is a strong rebel force under Pillow, at New Madrid, Mo. Another at Pocahontas, Ark., believed to be now under command of McCulloch. Another in Mississippi Co., Mo., under Jeff. Thompson. The plan is to keep up a constant threat to attack Cairo and Bird's Point, so as to keep the federal troops there employed; to menace Gen. Lyon in the southwest by threats of an attack from Price and Rains, while the forces at New Madrid and Pocahontas will effect a junction at Pilot Knob, and from there march on St. Louis, take it, re-estate Gov. Jackson, and with this city as a basis of operations wrest Missouri from the Union.

The troops that arrived here yesterday from St. Louis disembarked and went into camp to-day at Bird's Point.

General Fremont leaves to-night for St. Louis.

Jeff. Thompson last night burned the bridges on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad. It is rumored, but not credited, that he is advancing by that road, and will attack Bird's Point to-morrow.

Gen. Pillow is still at New Madrid, and instead of moving on Bird's Point will more likely give us a wide berth, join Thompson, and march on Ironton.

All quiet here. Weather very warm. Thermometer 100° in the shade.

Gen. Fremont has been busily engaged all day in arranging military matters here. He left for St. Louis at 8 p. m. on the City of Alton.

Notwithstanding the intense heat, the health at this camp is good. The brigade has had less patients within the past week than at any time since the arrival of troops at Cairo.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4. The bearer of the flag of truce which left Washington on Thursday with a communication from the secretary of war to receive the body of Col. James Cameron, returned unsuccessful, in consequence of the letter being addressed, "To whom it may concern," instead of a particular officer. When this objection is removed, no doubt the body will be recovered.

The members of congress have been paid their last month's salary, with \$50 in gold and \$250 in treasury notes. The employees of the government will hereafter be paid in this description of paper.

It is understood the recent flag of truce sent here from Gen. Johnston was relative to a report which reached the confederates that we had hung some prisoners.

The steamer Yankee arrived at the navy yard some days since. She went to the enemy's battery, eight miles below Aquia Creek, and threw shell into their works.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Rockville, Park county, yesterday. Speeches were made by Gov. Morton, R. J. Ryan of this city, and D. E. Williams of Greenacres.

John G. Davis, ex member of congress, and a few of his followers, have been attempting to get up secession demonstrations in Park and adjoining counties, but the meeting yesterday proves conclusively that the seventh district is all right on the Union question.

FARTHER POINT, Aug. 4. The steamer Anglo Saxon arrived here to-day. She brings \$231,000 in specie.

A meeting on American affairs had been held in London, and to present a testimonial to Rev. Dr. Cheever.

Markets.—London breadstuffs dull. Sugar tending downwards. Coffee firm. American stocks dull and easier. Sales of Illinois Central shares at 36½ discount; Erie shares 22½. Manchester advices favorable, and prices advancing.

SANDY HOOK, Md., Aug. 3. We learn from rebel scouts that they have but four regiments at Leesburg, but have bodies of troops north of there and west of the Alleghenies. On our camps all are in good health, and good order is universal. Weather very hot.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 4. The 1st U. S. volunteers artillery regiment, Col. Rush, march to-morrow. Twelve regiments Pennsylvania reserves leave for Washington on Tuesday.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, August 3. It appears from a letter in the New Orleans Delta that Gen. Scott could, on the day he took possession of Alexandria, easily have pushed on and captured Richmond; but this fault of excessive prudence was counterbalanced by one of rashness in attacking Beauregard in his chosen position.

Gen. McClellan of Pennsylvania will be assigned to the command of the troops, already some thousands strong, between Georgetown and Point of Rocks.

Proposals for five million pairs of shoes at from \$1.85 to \$2.20 per pair have been opened by the government.

Two hundred and sixty recruits for the 3d infantry arrived to-day. The flag of truce despatches did not relate to prisoners, or the wounded or killed, but had reference to an entirely new and important question.

A New York lieutenant colonel was sent to his quarters for being out without a pass, last evening, by an officer of the provost marshal's force.

Officers are forbidden to drink spirits under any circumstances.

It is believed that Gen. McClellan is already planning an offensive movement.—Every day we receive fresh evidence of the dread which the rebels have of Gen. McClellan. Gen. Beauregard's officers, and Senator Breckinridge, are known to have expressed the highest opinion of his military genius.

Prince Napoleon and suit arrived here to-day. He is stopping at the French Minister's. He is being presented to President Lincoln, he visited Secretary Seward, the French Minister and others.

Our troops occupy a farm adjoining Mt. Vernon. They are thus within a short distance of White House point, where there is a small rebel force.

Minister Harvey's letter read in the house, is but one of several to the same effect. All his dispatches to and from Charleston went through the hands of Secretary Seward and Cameron, who, he intimates, should therefore be held responsible.

Col. Denio N. Couch of the Massachusetts is seventh was nominated for brigadier general of volunteers to-day.

The Pennsylvania troops have been brigaded under Gen. McClain, whose headquarters are at the Chain Bridge.

Gen. McClellan and Gen. Scott, with the cabinet and Lord Lyons, were of the dinner party to Prince Napoleon at the White House this afternoon.

LATEST, 11 p. m.—There is no harm in stating now that the flag of truce covered a communication of inquiry as to whether we had hung two rebel prisoners. It was reported, and a threat of retaliation in case we had done so.

The officers in volunteer regiments continue to resign—some of them perforce, and many who can well be spared. There is little doubt that in most cases there will be an improvement.

Gen. Butler and wife are here.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3. The first Minnesota regiment is encamped at Edward's Ferry on the left bank of the Potomac, about half way from the Chain Bridge to Harper's Ferry. This is a very important position. It was at this point that the rebels were discovered a few days since, sounding the Potomac; and here, rumor says, they intend to cross for the attack on Washington from the north. The pickets of the Minnesota regiment extended west to the line of Gen. Banks' pickets.

A skirmish occurred last night between the federal pickets at the Chain Bridge, and a squad of rebels. One federal soldier and two rebels were shot. Gen. McClellan, with his staff and body-guard, visited the place to-day.

A New York regiment has been advanced to the Falls of the Potomac, about half way to Edward's Ferry, and is encamped on the right bank of the river.

The thirty-fourth New York regiment has been advanced to Seneca Mills.

The commissioner of the land office has made an important decision to-day, touching the rights of volunteers on pre-empted lands. He decides that persons who claim to be volunteers in the service will be protected in their absence, if the pre-emptor was, at the time of his enlistment, an actual resident and cultivator of the tract claimed, and has otherwise complied with the requirements of the pre-emption law up to the time of the enlistment.

Gen. Butler is now here. He had an interview with Gen. Scott and the President to-day. He will probably not return to Fortress Monroe.

The announcement that Gen. Wool would succeed him in the command of Fortress Monroe was premature. There has been no successor yet appointed.

Hon. Simon Cameron, secretary of war, has gone home sick.

The senate's judiciary committee have decided that no member of congress can hold a commission as a military officer. All military matters will probably be assigned their seats. This decision gives red. P. Stanton the seat of Jim Lane, from Kansas.

Prince Napoleon to-day visited the President and senate. He was

Chicago and North-Western Railway
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
Trains leave Janesville:

Express Train,	for Chicago,	7.10 A. M.
		3.30 P. M.

ht Train,	"	12.40 A. M.
nger Train, for Oshkosh.	"	8.10 A. M.
ht Train,	"	8.10 P. M.
	"	11.40 A. M.
	"	12.00 M.
	"	5.00 A. M.
	"	6.00 P. M.

Leads for Berlin, Beaver Dam, Portage City, Wa
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CHANGE OF TIME.
Takes effect May 8, 7 o'clock A. M.

Express Leaves	7.00 A
Trains arrive at Janesville from	
Milwaukee,	11.00 A
St. Louis,	2.00 P
Chicago,	4.00 P
St. Paul,	12.15 A
Trains arrive at Janesville from	
Milwaukee,	10.30 A
St. Louis,	12.30 P
St. Paul,	8.25 P
Chicago,	9.50 P
St. Paul,	12.40 A
Tough tickets via the Detroit and Milwaukee, Grand Central and Great Trunk Railways for sale to all points Wm. B. FEEBING, Agent.	
Dana and Chicago Union Railroad	
Express Leaves	6.10 A
Arrive	4.30 P

and after noon, April 10, trains leave as follows: The Chicago and North Western express trains each day, and all trains bound south and south west. Also connecting at Belvidere with trains for Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Darlington, Minnetonka, Galena and Dunleith, and at Junction of C. & N. W. and G. & C. U. R. R. for Dixon, Fulton, Centerville and all points on Chicago, Fulton and Iowa lines, and on Chicago and North Western, and at Joliet.

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E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Superintendent
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 N and after Sunday, July 28th, trains will leave
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 through Express, daily, except Sundays, at 8 30 A
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 Peoria, Alton, St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans

recommutation train, every day, at 4.30 P.M.,
and way stations, arriving at Calmar at 5 P.M.
This train, on Saturdays, will run to Urbana.
Trains arrive at Chicago, on 2.30 A.M., and 9 P.M.
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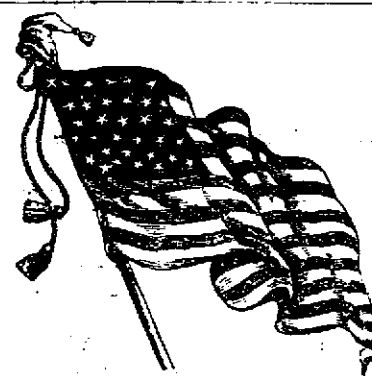
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 The quality, all of which will be sold at a low
 and terms in cash. \$1200 of the purchase
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 and notes will be taken in payment. Enquire
 Jackson, Esq., of the firm of Knottson, Frichard
 son, Janesville, or of the undersigned at Edgerton,
 Rock county.
 Edgerton, March 9th, 1881.
 H. T. LAWTON
 married

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

wn, balance on short time. Horses, cattle
will be taken in payment. Enquire of A.
Esq., of the firm of Knowlton, Prichard &
Seville, or of the undersigned at Edgerton,
N. T. LAWTON
March 9th, 1861. mar9dawn



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Light from a New Quarter.

Gen. Butler is progressing. He no longer considers the negroes who flock to his fortress, as slaves, nor as "contraband" of war, but as free men and women—made free by the rebellion of their masters. (See telegraphic despatches.) We call that sound doctrine. For a Breckinridge democrat, it is good. Let Butler try once more, and further advance in that direction will not be needed.

From Missouri.

The war news from Missouri becomes more interesting. The enemy have undoubtedly landed a column of about 15,000 men at New Madrid, and a portion of them have advanced into Missouri, giving out that they intend to attack Bird's Point. The opinion now most prevalent is that they mean to advance, by the way of Iron-ton to St. Louis, and if possible, capture that city. It is reported that they have burnt several bridges on the railroad leading west from Bird's Point, which is an indication that they mean to strike higher up the Mississippi. The rebel force within fifty miles of Bird's Point is estimated at 25,000, all of which may be made available in an attack upon St. Louis. Our force at Bird's Point and Cairo, under Gen. Fremont, is estimated at 13,000. If there are no troops at St. Louis, but the home guard, this force would appear altogether too small to protect the city. We presume the governor of Illinois will forward troops from that state with all possible despatch.

Gen. Lyon is at Springfield, Mo., and appears to be occupied in strengthening his position. The withdrawal of three months men just at this time must perplex him, as Jackson's forces are coming northward from Arkansas, in all about 7,000, and will probably soon come in contact with the federal army at Springfield.

In northeast Missouri the secession element is still at work, endeavoring to draw attention to divert federal troops from being sent south. Gen. Pope is about forming a large camp for the reception and drilling of 30,000 volunteers, on the Missouri river, near Jefferson City. This is preparatory to the invasion of Arkansas and Texas, after the autumnal frosts.

The Argument of Property.

The assertion is frequently made that the general government in treating either a captured or fugitive slave as contraband of war, has abandoned the principle of no property in man, and recognized the southern claim of property in man. The Madison Argus, a democratic journal, says on this point:

"One phase of the question seems to be that slaves captured by our arms or escaping to the federal lines are contraband of war, and cease to be the property of their former owners. They do not necessarily become the property of their captors. They may hold them as property, or as captives, or banish them, or colonize them, or let them go free; but they cease to be the property of their former owners, because by the laws of the enemy they were held as property and used for war purposes, and they cannot complain of our recognizing their right of property in slaves within the jurisdiction of slave laws. This is just what they say and say truly. That we are bound to do, and they cannot charge us with violating the rules of war, nor yet with inconsistency, because we do not recognize and use the same kind of property. They may feed their soldiers with rice and homony, and we ours with wheat and beans. They might fight with rifles and we with muskets—they might use copper for bullets and we lead; but these discrepancies in the materials of war, would not relieve them from contraband laws with the party which did not chance to use the particular kind of property taken. Contraband laws are founded upon the fact, not that the captors use the particular kind of property captured, but that the enemy does. This, we suppose, is the very gist of contraband laws. A slave, therefore, which is or may be used as property in the construction of fortifications or in moving or preparing army supplies, is just as lawful prey to the enemy, as a horse that is or may be used for similar purposes."

We do not suppose that the editors of the Argus intended to admit the truth of the southern claim of property in man. As a logician he must see that if the government seizes or receives and uses these slaves as property, they are liable to condemnation and sale as freely as the cargo of a vessel captured by one of our national cruisers. His humanity and justice would revolt at any such proceeding. A slave employed in our army is, under the law just passed, to be paid for his services as a man, and when there is no farther occasion for his services, discharged as any other laborer. Any other course would make our government as much greater an offender against natural rights and humanity than an individual guilty of the same crime, as a government is greater than an individual. The Argus, as we understand it, is simply applying the argument of the southern side to the parties on that side, and meeting them on their own ground. A man, in a law suit, may beat his opponent on a position chosen by that opponent, without assenting to the validity of the defence made in the case.

Official Report on the Gosport Navy Yard Disaster.

In compliance with a resolution of the house the secretary has sent to that body, the correspondence relative to the loss of the vessels and other property at the Navy Yard. The correspondence is printed, but is too voluminous for our paper; therefore we give a history of the affair compiled from the correspondence by the New York Times. It convicts Commodore McCauley of treachery or the utmost cowardice, and loss of mental faculties, and suggests the grave inquiry why this fatal incompetency or treachery has received no censure nor punishment from the government:

THE DESTRUCTION AT GOSPORT NAVY YARD. In compliance with a resolution of the house of representatives, of July 16, Hon. Gideon Welles, secretary of the navy, has transmitted to that body the correspondence relative to the destruction of the navy yard at Norfolk, Va. It has been printed, and a copy lies before us. We are to find that the view taken of the loss of the public vessels and property, by the Times at the time of its occurrence, is fully sustained by this correspondence. The transaction must remain stamped on the page of American history as the most disgraceful that ever befel our navy, and one of the most disastrous that ever happened to the government. The blame of the affair will chiefly rest, perhaps, on Commodore McCauley, whose conduct is wholly inexplicable, but seems to be a compound of imbecility, drunkenness and treason.

The correspondence is too voluminous for entire republication, but the leading points in the history of the loss of vessels and property at the navy yard are as follows: On the 10th, and again on the 12th day of April, Mr. Secretary Welles wrote to Commodore C. S. McCauley, commanding navy yard at Portsmouth, Va., warning him of impending danger to the property in his keeping, directing that the Merrimack (a splendid steam man of war of 50 guns) should be got ready immediately and sent out of the harbor, advising special attention to shipping and stores in the yard, and suggesting that "it might be best to order most of the shipping to sea, or to other stations." Mr. Welles, in his letter of the 12th, orders the Merrimack to Philadelphia navy yard, and informs Commodore McCauley that he has sent Mr. B. F. Isherwood, engineer-in-chief to Norfolk, to expedite the sailing, and directing the commodore to have Mr. Isherwood's suggestions for that end "promptly carried out."

On the 16th of April, Commodore McCauley informed Mr. Secretary Welles that the Merrimack may "now be taken and used for temporary service." On the 18th of April Mr. Isherwood writes to Mr. Secretary Welles that he had reached Norfolk on Saturday, 13th of April—reported to Commodore McCauley on Sunday, 14th—was directed by Commodore McCauley to proceed with his duty in preparing the Merrimack to sail. He began on Monday morning (15th) putting every available man in the yard to work, and worked day and night till Wednesday afternoon, (17th) when he called in company with Chief Engineer Darby on Commodore McCauley, and reported the machinery ready for steam; that forty-four firemen and coal heavers were engaged and ready to go on board, and asked him if he should fire up at once. The commodore replied, "Not that afternoon," but added that if I had steam on next morning (18th) it would be time enough." Mr. Isherwood accordingly kept a regular engine-room watch, and had the fires started at daylight. At 9 A. M. he called on Commodore McCauley, and reported the vessel "ready for fire;" "all the engineers, firemen and coal heavers were aboard, and the fire was up." "The only thing wanted was his order to cast loose and go." Commodore McCauley replied that he "had not yet decided to send the vessel," but would let Mr. I. know in the course of a few hours.

Mr. I. called the commodore's attention to the fact that the orders for the vessel to go were "peremptory," adding that if she waited much longer she "could not sail till next day," and at night "obstructions might be placed in the channel." The commodore replied as before, that he "would determine in the course of the day." About 2 P. M. Mr. I. again called on the commodore, when he was informed by him that he had determined to retain the vessel, and directed Mr. I. to "draw the fires." Mr. I. once more urged upon Commodore McCauley's attention, that the orders of the department were "peremptory," and expressed a conviction that the vessel could be taken out with perfect safety, "the attempt should be made with the greatest dispatch, as a vessel of war of 50 guns, completely stopped for sea, in tow." Commodore McCauley replied, "reiterating his previous declaration, that "he should retain the vessel."

Commodore Paulding here takes up the story. He had been ordered, on the 18th of April, to Norfolk, "to take command of all the naval forces then afloat, and do all in his power to protect and place beyond danger the vessels and property belonging to the United States." He embarked on the steamer Pawnee, at Washington, on the 19th, on the evening of the 20th reached Fortress Monroe, and took on board Col. Waldrup's Massachusetts regiment of volunteers, and at 8 P. M. the same day was at Gosport navy yard. He found there afloat the steam frigate Merrimack, 50 guns; sloop of war, 40 guns; sloop of war, 40 guns; sloop of war, 20 guns. He also found there "three thousand tons of ordnance of all calibers," about 300 being latest patterns of Dahlgren guns, and there "was no effective mode of rendering these guns unserviceable." Commodore Paulding says:

"In carrying out the orders of the department, it was my intention to have placed the vessels named in the channel to protect it from further obstructions, and at my convenience take them under the guns of Fort Monroe, or send them to sea, as might be most expedient. Greatly to my regret, however, I found that these vessels had all been scuttled about two or three hours before my arrival, and were sinking so fast that they could not be saved."

Commodore Paulding thereupon took measures to burn and destroy what property was left, and left the harbor, towing away with him the man-of-war Cumberland, which easily passed over the obstructions placed below by the rebels. Commodore Paulding says that soon after he reached the navy yard, a flag of truce came from Gen. Taliaferro, a Virginia general thereabouts, proposing to permit him (Commodore Paulding) to take out the Cumberland, if he would "stop the destruction of public property," which measure was defied.

to you by the youngest son of Commodore McCauley, tears streaming down his cheeks, that his father refused to vacate his post, [in the yard,] and declined all inducement to do so. Commander Alden was selected by you to make the endeavor to induce him to yield, and to state that it was your intention specifically to fire the buildings, and his life must be lost. This last effort succeeded, and he was induced, with great reluctance, to remove to the Cumberland."

This ends the story of the loss as told by Isherwood, Paulding and Wilkes. On the 25th of April, Commodore McCauley, having reached Washington, makes his report of the transaction, which is published in this correspondence. The points are these: On Thursday (one day after he had refused to let the Merrimack sail) he (McCauley) heard that obstructions had been placed in the channel below the harbor. On Friday he "understood" that Virginia state troops were arriving at Portsmouth and Norfolk, in numbers, from Richmond, Petersburg and the neighborhood, and "not having the means at my disposal to get the Merrimack, Germanna and Plymouth to place of safety," [all false, for the Merrimack was ready to sail, Wednesday 17th, as proved by Mr. Isherwood,] "I determined on destroying them" [that is, sinking them, so that they might be raised again.] Having discovered about this time that the Virginians were "beginning to throw up batteries immediately in front of the yard," Commodore McCauley "sent word to Gen. Taliaferro, that if he continued such a menace, he would fire upon them. Gen. Taliaferro promptly replied, disclaiming all knowledge of such batteries." As no one else ever saw them, it is presumed that they never existed to menace the navy-yard.

After having scuttled the ships and destroyed what other property he could, Commodore McCauley says, and when it was dark, "all his officers having deserted him," he determined on "retiring on board of the Cumberland, and in the morning sent circumstances might require." We have just read what difficulty Commodore Paulding had in getting him out of the navy-yard, and on the Cumberland, at the hour of 12 o'clock in the morning. It was only then done by threatening his life, in the general work of destruction.

The name remark of Commodore McCauley in chronicle his embarkment on the Cumberland, (which he never made in the manner as he states,) will arrest the nation's attention. It is the sentence of condemnation deep and irreversible on this rebellion shame and crime: "With the Cumberland," says Commodore McCauley, "I could have destroyed Norfolk and Portsmouth; and had batteries opened upon the ship, these cities would have been at my mercy."

The First Regiment.

The following extracts from a letter written by Col. Starkweather to his wife, and published in the Wisconsin, will give a good idea of the whereabouts and present duties of the first regiment of Wisconsin volunteers:

CONRAD'S FERRY, Md., July 27. Last Thursday I received orders to break up camp and move down on this side of the Potomac, to take command of the troops thereon, and to guard the canal locks, dams, culverts, etc., and to prevent all communication with Virginia.

We are now guarding some twenty miles up and down. Companies B and I are stationed at Monocacy Aqueduct, companies C and H at Conrad's Ferry, E and F, with two Maryland companies, at Edward's Ferry. My headquarters are two miles back from Conrad's Ferry, on the road to Poolesville, in the rear of companies C, G and H, having with me companies A, K and D—from which I place a strong picket in my rear, two miles and a half from Poolesville, a very strong and despicable hole. My position is a strong one and can be held against 3,000 troops, unless they are assisted with artillery at long range, to shell us. I think, however, this is impossible for them to do, as we are so well guarded by pickets in all directions. This is a very honorable and responsible position for the regiment. I am also assisted by two companies from New Hampshire, stationed at Point of Rocks.

Our pickets are stationed along the river bank and in a path, within halting distance of each other. They are continually skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry, and in a skirmish yesterday in which companies G and H were engaged, three of their horses killed. In another skirmish to-day, one of the enemy's horses was killed. No casualties have occurred on our side, although a bullet came within three feet of Major Linn. The balance of our time will undoubtedly be served out here, but we shall be mustered out in Milwaukee. We have arrested several secession characters, and found several uniforms. We have released prisoners, under instructions, on their taking the oath of allegiance.

The regiment is in good spirits—very little sickness. I expect poor Graham will die. It is hard to lose such a true and noble-hearted young man, but it is in a good cause.

This is a strong secession county, and we cannot trust any one but ourselves. July 29th. At a reconnaissance yesterday, made by me in person, at Edward's Ferry, where I have two Maryland companies, besides two of my own, one of my secession horses was shot in the shoulder, which will lay him up for a few days. It occurred in a skirmish between our pickets. Having my glass with me I discerned the party who fired the shot, and borrowing a gun of one of my mounted scouts I obtained a good rest for the same on a stone—sighted by my glass, I shot across the river, some 500 yards, and killed the rebel who shot the horse. I have had my shot, you see!

We were paid off yesterday for part of a month—15th to 1st of June. Money very acceptably paid to the boys, for tobacco and little luxuries—a few only of which they have had lately.

AN OLD SOLDIER.—Among those who fell was an old man whose head was white with age, and whose story is a romance of war. He had been thirty years in the regular service as a private soldier. He had followed the Indians through the everglades of Florida, through the swamps of the mountains, chased the Camanches and Cherokees through New Mexico, stood before the fire of Buena Vista, charged upon the heights of Chapultepec, and followed the victorious flag of his country along the plains of Mexico and into the halls of the Montezumas. His arms were covered with chevrons, six blue stripes, indicating six consecutive enlistments, and two red battle stripes, typifying Florida and Mexico, and with these simple insignia he felt prouder than ever did the white-plumed Murat at the head of his gaudy cavalry. He fell in the heat of the battle with the shouts of his comrades ringing in his ears.—Philadelphia Press.

The father-in-law of a well known politician was speaking of the future prospects of his son, who was defeated as a candidate for an important position. "Oh, he will not suffer, sir," said *pater*, "his country will take care of him, sir." Just then a fat old gentleman, face all over leather, growled out: "If his country don't the town will have to."

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3. All quiet today. Gen. Wool will assume command at Fort Monroe next week. Isaac Newton, of Pa., is appointed chief of the agricultural bureau of the patent office.

NEW YORK, August 1. The bark Golden State arrived reports that July 31st, when off Cape Hatteras, bearing west by south 35 miles, she was boarded by an officer from U. S. steamer Union, who informed him of the existing blockade; also that they fell in with, on the 29th, the brig E. F. Martin, of Boston, with a prize crew on board, and run her ashore 20 miles north of Cape Hatteras and burned her.

Austin T. Smith, late navy agent of San Francisco, was arrested for treasonable conduct, and confined in Fort Lafayette. Special to Tribune.—It is rumored that the river is blockaded by rebel batteries at Mathias Point and Aquia Creek. The master of one of the transports says he is afraid to attempt to come up.

WASHINGTON, August 3. A flag of truce arrived here last night from the enemy's camp, but the purport is unknown.

The Prince Napoleon was formally presented to the president, this morning, by Senator Seward, at grand state dinner will be given at the executive mansion at six o'clock this afternoon. Members of the cabinet and diplomatic corps will be present.

Gen. Butler arrived to-day from Fortress Monroe on a short visit of business to headquarters. Arrangements have been made by which the remains of Col. Cameron will be recovered.

Measures will at once be taken to prevent the transmission of letters from here to the south.

WASHINGTON, August 3. House.—Bill authorizing the president to discharge any military officers for incapacity, &c., was laid on the table.

House then took the senate resolution providing for joint committees of both houses to wait on the president and request him to set apart a day of public humiliation, fasting, prayer and supplication for the success of our armies and restoration of peace.

Mr. Stevens, from committee on ways and means, reported back the senate amendments to the bill making appropriations for enrollment and organizing volunteers, &c., with an amendment thereto appropriating \$20,000,000.

Mr. Bingham, from judiciary, reported back the senate bill to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes, with an amendment in substance that, whenever during the present insurrection, a person held to service or labor shall be employed in military or naval service, entrenchments, &c., the person to whom such service or labor is due shall forfeit his claim to the same.

Mr. Holman moved to lay the bill on the table. Negativated by 47 against 26. The house concurred in the senate's amendment to the house resolution fixing Tuesday next for the adjournment of congress.

The consideration of the confiscation bill was then resumed, and the question stood on agreeing to the amendment reported by Mr. Bingham. The bill was then passed—60 yeas and 39 nays.

The speaker laid before the house a message from the President in answer to a resolution adopted yesterday, enclosing a dispatch received at the United States military office, August 1st, from Hon. Alfred Ely, dated at Richmond, saying that he was a prisoner there.

Mr. Conklin introduced a resolution requesting inquiry into the charges made against James E. Harvey, and read a letter from him dated Lisbon, July 14th, denying the charges. Resolution adopted.

House adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Kennedy offered the following resolution from the Maryland legislature: Whereas, Ross Winans, while in the discharge of his official duty, was arbitrarily and illegally arrested on the highway by force of arms by the federal government, and sundry other citizens of Maryland were seized by the same despotic authority, in violation of all their personal rights as citizens of Maryland; and

Whereas, Unconstitutional and arbitrary acts of government are not confined to Maryland, the property of no man is safe, the sanctity of no dwelling is respected, and sacredness of private correspondence no longer exists; and

Whereas, The house of delegates does not wish history to record the overthrow of all public rights without a record of their indignant protest of resentment against such acts of presidential tyranny and usurpation and outrage by the federal government.

After a long discussion as to whether the resolution should be received, it was finally ordered to be printed.

Mr. Kier offered a resolution that the secretary of war be recommended to pay the volunteers monthly whenever practicable. Agreed to.

The resolution fixing the time of adjournment was taken up.

Mr. Collamer moved to fix the time as Tuesday, Aug. 6th, 12 M. Agreed to. On motion of Mr. Wilson, the bill to increase the engineer corps was taken up and passed.

Mr. Morrill moved to take up the bill supplementary to the act to protect the commerce of the United States. Agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. Trumbull reported from the judiciary committee a bill relating to the judiciary districts of Missouri and Kentucky, with a motion to postpone it until next December. This led to a long discussion in regard to the loyalty of Judge Monroe, of Kentucky, to which Messrs. Lane of Indiana, Powell, Baker, Breckinridge, McDougal and others participated.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, August 4, 1861. Correspondence will be published to-morrow between Gen. Pope and the president of the North Missouri Railroad in reference to the late proclamation. Gen. Pope shows the absolute necessity of issuing it.

Two Iowa regiments are expected to-morrow. General Fremont reached here at 4 P. M., and was saluted at the arsenal.

Springfield advices, to the 30th and 31st, indicate an advance of the rebel force to within thirty miles; one letter says seven. At Gen. Lyon's camp, Tuesday night, a spy was shot by the picket guards, causing alarm. The whole army turned out. Reinforcements are urgently needed.

St. Louis, Aug. 3. The Evening News learns from a well informed citizen from southwest Missouri, who possesses peculiar facilities for acquiring knowledge of plans of the secessionists of that region, that their real object is not to attack Cairo or Bird's Point, but make a desperate attempt to secure possession of St. Louis. There is a strong rebel force under Bell, at New Madrid, Mo. Another force, under Price, is believed to be now under command of McCulloch. Another in Mississippi Co., Mo., under Jeff. Thompson. The plan is to keep up a constant threat to attack Cairo and Bird's Point, so as to keep the federal troops there employed; to menace Gen. Lyon in the southwest by threats of an attack from Price and Raines, while the forces at New Madrid and Pocahontas will effect a junction at Pilot Knob, and from there march on St. Louis, take it, reinstate Gov. Jackson, and with this city as a basis of operations wrest Missouri from the Union.

CAIRO, August 3—10 P. M. The troops that arrived here yesterday from St. Louis disembarked and went into camp to-day at Bird's Point.

General Fremont leaves to-night for St. Louis.

Jeff. Thompson last night burned the bridges on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad. It is rumored, but not credited, that he is advancing by that road, and will attack Bird's Point to-morrow.

Gen. Pillow is still at New Madrid, and instead of moving on Bird's Point will more likely give us a wide berth, join Thompson, and march on fronton.

All quiet here. Weather very warm.—Thermometer 100° in the shade.

CAIRO, August 3. Gen. Fremont has been busily engaged all day in arranging military matters here. He left for St. Louis at 8 P. M. on the City of Alto.

Notwithstanding the intense heat, the health at this camp is good. The brigade has had less patients within the past week than at any time since the arrival of troops at Cairo.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4. The bearer of the flag of truce which left Washington on Thursday with a communication from the secretary of war to receive the body of Col. James Cameron, returned unsuccessful, in consequence of the letter being addressed, "To whom it may concern," instead of a particular officer. When this objection is removed, no doubt the body will be recovered.

The members of congress have been paid their last month's salary, with \$50 in gold and \$25 in treasury notes. The employees of the government will hereafter be paid in this description of paper.

It is understood the recent flag of truce sent here from Gen. Johnston was relative to a report which reached the confederates that we had hung some prisoners.

The steamer Yankees arrived at the navy yard some days since. She went to the enemy's battery, eight miles below Aquia Creek, and threw shell into their works.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 4. A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Rockville, Parke county, on yesterday. Speeches were made by Gov. Morton, R. T. Ryan of this city, and D. E. Williams of Greencastle.

John G. Davis, ex member of congress, and a few of his followers, have been attempting to get up secession demonstrations in Parke and adjoining counties, but the meeting yesterday proves conclusively that the seventh district is all right on the Union question.

FARTHER POINT, Aug. 4. The steamer Anglo Saxon arrived here to-day. She brings \$31,000 in specie. A meeting on American affairs had been held in London, and to present a testimonial to Rev. Dr. Cheever.

Markets.—London breadstuffs dull. Sugar tending downwards. Coffee firmer. American stocks dull and easier. Sales of Illinois Central shares at 36 1/2 discount; Erie shares 22 1/2. Manchester advices favorable, and prices advancing.

SANDY HOOK, Md., Aug. 3. We learn from rebel scouts that they have but four regiments at Leesburg, but have bodies of troops north of there and east of the Alleghenies. At our camps all are in good health, and good order is universal. Weather very hot.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 4.

The last U. S. volunteers artillery regiment, Col. Bush, march to-morrow. Twelve regiments Pennsylvania reserves leave for Washington on Tuesday.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, August 3. It appears from a letter in the New Orleans Delta that Gen. Scott could, on the day he took possession of Alexandria, easily have pushed on and captured Richmond; but this fault of excessive prudence was counterbalanced by one of rashness in attacking Beauregard in his chosen position.

Gen. McColl of Pennsylvania will be assigned to the command of the troops, already some 10,000 strong, between Georgetown and Point of Rocks.

Proposals for five million pairs of shoes at from \$1.85 to \$2.20 per pair have been opened by the government.

Two hundred and sixty recruits for the 3d infantry arrived to-day.

The flag of truce dispatches did not relate to prisoners, or the wounded or killed, but had reference to an entirely new and important question.

A New York lieutenant colonel was sent to his quarters for being out without a pass, last evening, by an officer of the provost marshal's force.

Gen. Beauregard forbids officers or soldiers to drink spirits under any circumstances.

It is believed that Gen. McClellan is already planning an offensive movement.—Every day we receive fresh evidence of the dread which the rebels have of Gen. McClellan. Gen. Beauregard's officers, and Senator Breckinridge, are known to have expressed the highest opinion of his military genius.

Prince Napoleon and staff arrived here to-day. He is stopping at the French Minister's. After being presented to President Lincoln, he visited Secretary Seward, the French Minister and others.

Our troops occupy a farm adjoining Mt. Vernon. They are thus within a short distance of White House point, where there is a small rebel force.

Minister Harvey's letter read in the house, is one of several to the same effect. All his dispatches to and from Charleston went through the hands of Secretary Seward and Cameron, who, he intimates, should therefore be held responsible.

Col. Darius N. Couch of the Massachusetts seventh was nominated for brigadier general of volunteers to-day. The Pennsylvania troops have been brigaded under Gen. McColl, whose headquarters are at the Chain Bridge.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE CHICAGO TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3. The first Minnesota regiment is encamped at Edward's Ferry on the left bank of the Potomac, about half way from the Chain Bridge to Harper's Ferry. This is a very important position. It was at this point that the rebels were discovered a few days since, sounding the Potomac; and here, rumor says, they intend to cross for the attack on Washington from the north. The pickets of the Minnesota regiment extended west to the line of Gen. Banks' pickets.

A skirmish occurred last night between the federal pickets at the Chain Bridge, and a squad of rebels. One federal soldier and two rebels were shot. Gen. McClellan, with his staff and body-guard, visited the place to-day.

A New York regiment has been advanced to the Falls of the Potomac, about half way to Edward's Ferry, and is encamped on the right bank of the river.

The thirty-fourth New York regiment has been advanced to Seneca Mills. The commissioner of the land office has made an important decision to-day, touching the rights of volunteer soldiers to pre-emption lands. He decides that pre-emption claims of volunteers in the service will be protected in their absence, if the pre-emptor was at the time of his enlistment, an actual resident and cultivator of the tract claimed, and has otherwise complied with the requirements of the pre-emption law up to the time of the enlistment.

Gen. Butler is now here. He had an interview with Gen. Scott and the President to-day. He will probably not return to Fortress Monroe.

The announcement that Gen. Wool would succeed him in the command of Fortress Monroe was premature. There has been no successor yet appointed.

Hon. Simon Cameron, secretary of war, has gone home sick.

The senate's judiciary committee have decided that no member of congress can hold a commission as a military officer. All the military members will probably resign their seats. This decision gives Fred. P. Stanton the seat of Jim Lane, from Kansas.

Prince Napoleon to-day visited the President and senate. He was received on the floor of the senate with every consideration due his position. He will visit Chicago and the great northwest during his stay on this continent.

The senate has not yet confirmed the appointment of brigadier generals, which embarrasses Gen. McClellan very much in his endeavors to drill the army in brigades.

Three more cavalry regiments have been accepted by the government. They are to be here within twenty days. One is to come from Kentucky; another from the west.

Seventeen regimental and company officers have resigned since the Manassas battle, to avoid being court-martialed for incompetency.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 3. It is understood that Gen. Butler has been to Washington to attend a conference of the cabinet and major generals.

The report that Gen. Wool is to be sent to Fortress Monroe, is not credited; though it is said Gen. Butler will not remain unless troops are furnished for a vigorous campaign.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.

Herald's despatch.—Prince Napoleon, accompanied by secretary of state and suite, to-day visited the camps on the highest bank of the Potomac.

Newspaper attacks on the Blair family have aroused the Maryland secessionists, and it has been deemed necessary to place a military force in the vicinity of Silver Springs, the residence of F. P. Blair, for the protection of his property.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4. It is believed the rebels have abandoned the intention of crossing the Potomac, and are vigorously concentrating their forces lower down, establishing their line of defense between the east of the Blue Ridge at Manassas Junction and the lower Potomac.

It is certain that they are concentrating in large numbers

1861

1861

Chicago and North-Western Railway

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.

Trains leave St. Josephville:

Passenger Train, for Chicago,	7.10 A. M.
" " "	3.30 P. M.
" " "	12.50 A. M.
Freight Train, " "	5.10 A. M.
" " "	5.10 P. M.
Passenger Train, for Oshkosh.	11.40 A. M.
" " "	12.00 M. M.
Freight Train, " "	5.00 A. M.
" " "	6.00 P. M.

Tickets for Berlin, Beaver Dam, Portage City, Wausau, Janesville, La Crosse, St. Paul and all points north-west; for Beloit, Rockford, Freeport, Galena, Dunleith and points west; tickets for all principal points east and south; and sale at the passenger depot.

H. E. PATTERSON, Agent.

Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Rail Road.

CHANGING OF TIME.

Trains leave St. Josephville May 8.7, 1861.

Trains leave Janesville for:		7:00 A.
Milwaukee	Chicago	11:45 A.
Madison	St. Paul	12:15 P.
Milwaukee	St. Louis	2:00 P.
Monroe	St. Louis	4:00 P.
Freddie du Chien	St. Louis	12:15 A.
Trains arrive at Janesville from		
Monroe	St. Louis	10:30 A.
Freddie du Chien	St. Louis	12:30 P.
Freddie du Chien	St. Paul	3:25 P.
Milwaukee	St. Paul	8:50 P.
Freddie du Chien	St. Paul	12:40 A.

Through tickets via the Detroit and Milwaukee, Great Western and Grand Trunk Railways for sale to all points on the W. M. & P. THROUGH ROUTE.

Galeana and Chicago Union Railroad.

Day Express Leaves	9:10 A.
" Arrives	4:30 P.

On and after Monday, April 15, trains leave as above. This train connects with the New York Central and Western express trains each day, and all trains bound westward and south. Also connecting at Delvidere with trains for Chicago, Freeport, Newburg, Burlington, Burlington Point, Galeana and Delhi, and at Junction, Central B. & Q. and C. & C. U. R. for Dixon, Fulton, Genoa, Burlington, Burlington Point, Galeana and Iowa Falls. Connections are made at the junction of the W. M. & P. with the Milwaukee, Prairie du Chien and all points on the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. Freight and passenger tickets are made at the junction of U. P. & C. & N. W. for C. & B. Burlington, Quincy, Hannibal and St. Joseph. Connections are made at the office of this Company, in Janesville.

All trains will be cleared daily except Sunday.

Geo. M. WAXELER, Gen. Pass. Agent.
W. ANKER, Agent.

New York Central Railroad.
 CONNECTIONS at Albany with Western & Albany North-

Chicago Railroads for Boston and All Places in New England.—**THE NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND RAILROAD.**
THE EAST AND MOUNT VERNON ROUTE TO TRUST.
 This road makes direct and close connections at Chicago with the New York and New England road for the Suspension Bridge, and with the Chicago and North Western road, with the Lake Shore route to Buffalo, and with the Chicago and Great Western road to Southern Principal places in the Northwest, to Chicago, and all other cities and all Principal Places in the East.

Fare as Low as Any Other Route.
 Ask Tickets for sale at all the Principal Ticket Offices in the City, and at the following places:
 Express Office, Southwest Corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago. ALLEN BUTLER, Buffalo.
 H. S. HARRIS, Chicago. Gen. Geo. F. W. JOHNSON, Gen. Geo. F. W. JOHNSON, Buffalo.

Illinois Central Railroad.
 CHANGE OF TIME.
 On and after Sunday, July 26th, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and North Dearborn streets.
 Through Express, daily, except Sunday, at 6:50 A.M., arriving at Cairo at 12 midnight. This train connects with the Chicago, Alton, St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile.
 Accommodation train, every day, at 4:30 P.M. for Cairo, stopping at various stations, arriving at Cairo at 8 P.M. next day. This train runs on only to Alton and Cairo.
 Train arriving at Chicago at 9:30 A.M. and 9 P.M.
 For tickets and information, apply at the Office, Gen. Geo. F. W. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent, 101 North Dearborn street, Chicago.

Michigan Central and Great Western (Canada) Railway.
 Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and North Dearborn streets, Chicago.
 6:00 A.M. New York and Boston Express, every day

9.45 A. M., except Sunday.
 1.00 P. M., Louisville Express, every day
 except Sunday.
 7.00 P. M., New York and Boston Express, every day
 except Sunday.
 7.00 P. M., Cincinnati and Louisville Express, every day
 except Saturday.
 Baggage checked through.
 Tickets for sale at the principal railroad of-
 fices in the west, and at the General office, corner Lake
 and Dearborn streets, opposite the Transit House, Chi-
 cago. For ticket, depot, look Lake street.
 H. J. SPRANDON, R. N. RICE,
 Gen. Pass. Agt. M. C. R. R. Sup't.
 April 28. Chicago.

UNITED STATES MAIL!
 ONLY WEEKLY LINE
 To London, Glasgow and Liverpool,
 AND all the principal cities of Great Britain and the
 continent of Europe, calling at Londonbury, Ire-
 land.

THE MONTECAL MAIL
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
 first class, full powered, clipper built steamers, in con-
 stant communication with Europe.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
 of Canada, carrying the United States and Canada
 mail and passengers.

Bohemia	.....	McMaster.
North British	.....	Fraser.
Anglo Saxon	.....	Islandina.
Nova Scotia	.....	Capt. Botsford.
St. Lawrence	.....	Alton.
Canadian	.....	Alton.
Libertian	.....	(New).
Albion	.....	(New).
Quickest, cheapest and most comfortable sea passage.		(New).

On and after the 4th of May, 1867, the steamers will sail

Yards from Chicago to London, Glasgow or Liverpool, as follows, according to State Rates, \$91 and 11s 6d. Storage, found with coaled packages, 18s and 21s 6d. Return tickets, last class, good for 90 days, 18s and 21s 6d. Storage, 18s and 21s 6d.

Certificates are issued for bringing out of the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland, by the above steamers or sailing vessels, at very low rates.

For freight or passage apply to the company's general agents, Sable & Seale, 19 Water St. Liverpool, Cork or Glasgow.

JAMES WARRACK, Grand Trunk Railway Office, apud
12 Lake Street, Chicago.

GRAND VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN.
This important work has been completed, and the length, (the longest in the world) erected across the river St. Lawrence, at Montreal, at a cost of six and a half millions of dollars, to connect the eastern and western divisions of the

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada,
is now open for public traffic. This road, of nearly 1,000 miles in length, is operated under one management, and is the shortest route for passengers and freight, only **ONE CHANGE OF CARS** from Chicago or the West to Montreal, and **ONE CHANGE OF CARS** for Boston, Quebec and St. John's, N. B. It is the **most direct** and **most convenient** route for travellers across the west and north of the continent, and **the shortest** between the West and New England. Passengers and freight are carried at **very low rates**, all parts of Canada and the New England states also.

TO AND FROM CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL,
and the continent of Europe, at considerably reduced rates, by the regular weekly line of United States and Canadian Steamships, which sail **once a week** every Saturday during winter and Quebec during summer, and from Liverpool every Thursday, calling at all the principal ports of Europe throughout the year. For further particulars apply to

WALTER SHANLEY, Gen'l. Wagon Agent, 13 Lake St., Chicago,
Gen'l. Manager, Montreal. apdilly

NEW YORK & ERIE RAILROAD.
Great Broad Gauge, Double Track and Tel-
graph Route to
NEW YORK, BOSTON
And all Eastern Cities.

CARRIING THE
Greatest Western United States Mail.
Express Trains to New York, daily, on arrival
of all trains on the Lake Erie Railroad, from Cleve-
land, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul,
Louis, &c., and run through to New York without
change.

The only route running cars through from the lakes
to New York city. Splendid vestibuled Sleeping Cars
and Pullman Tourist Cars.

Baggage checked through. Fare always as low as by
any other route.

Free of express charges and the baggage transported **Free**
New York.

Be particular and call for Tickets via Duunkirk, and
New York and Erie. Baggage and Cattle are sold at the
principal Railroad Offices in the West.

This road affords facilities for shipment of Freight, mail-
matter and express.

An Express Freight Train
leaves New York daily, making close connections
throughout to all points west, and quicker time than ever
before.

For Freight Rates, enquire of J. C. Outman, 241 Broad-
way, New York; John S. Dunlap, 156 State street, Bos-
ton, Mass.; or the nearest Freight agent, 64 Clark
street, Chicago, under the new Shuman House.

H. R. SAWYER, CHAS. MINOT,

Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Line.
Daily round without change of cars; also direct connections to Chicago, St. Louis, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma.
Two passenger trains leave Chicago daily, as follows:
Morning Express, 8:15 A. M.
Evening Express, 8:00 P. M.
Freight freight, daily, through in twenty-four hours.
B. D. MASON, Sup't.
C. C. WHEELER, Gen. Freight Agent.
306 Main St.

Farm for Sale.
AC 42838 of Chance Land located on Rock River
The above farm, located on Rock county, 40 acres
of cultivation, a small frame house and barn, a
water, a plenty of timber and stock water, and an
abundant quarry of building and fencing stone of
all kinds, all of first quality, and well adapted for
sale, and terms made, \$1200 of the purchase mon-
ey runs from five to ten years at 7 per cent interest,
and the balance in cash. The Rock will sell with the
stock, and notes will be taken in payment. Enquire of
A. C. Jackson, Esq., of the firm of Knowlton, Peckham &
Company, of St. Louis, or of the undersigned at Rock
county.
Rock county, March 31, 1881.
J. L. LAWTON,
marketeer.